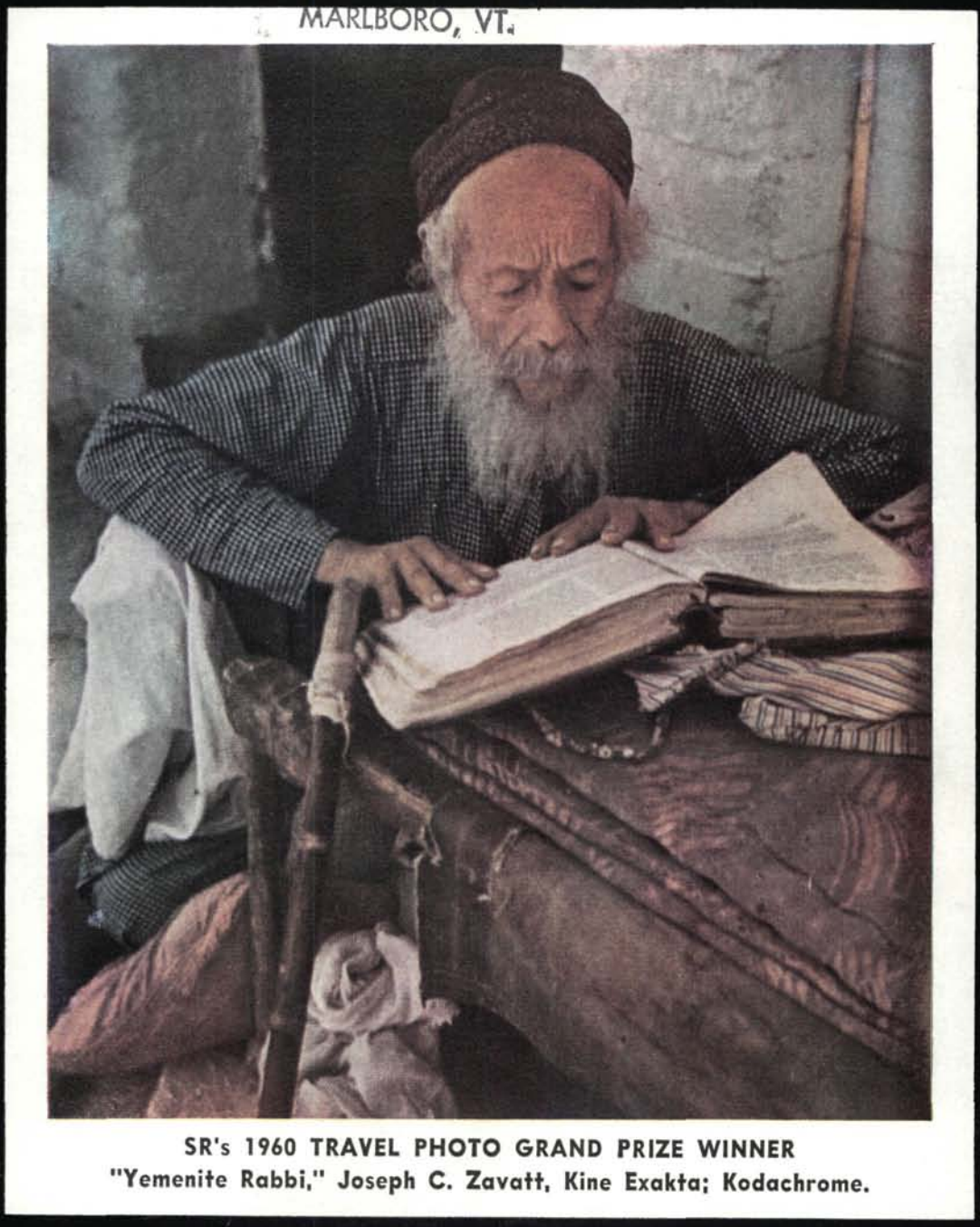
Saturday Review

JANUARY 7, 1961 / 25¢



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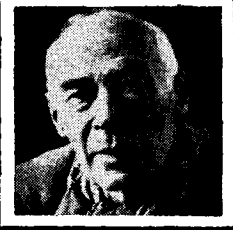

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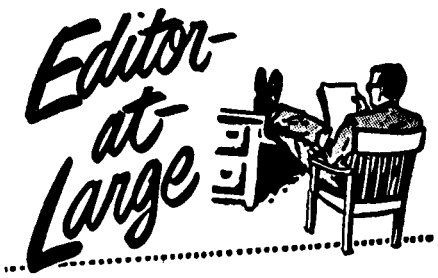

Looking at the many lists of books published recently, a person in publishing is apt to think that every consequential subject has been covered. That such is not the case was brought home dramatically the other day when I discovered that a new book was being accurately described as the first history of the Cold War.

Books *have* been written about elements of the Cold War, or about conditions created by it, but "A History of the Cold War," by John Lukacs, is the first historical reconstruction (in English, anyway) of the period, the people and the events. If that were all I could say for Mr. Lukacs's book, it might not be worth your time or mine; as it happens, though, this first entry in the field will be very hard to equal.

For one thing, Mr. Lukac's literary style is a model of clarity and elegance. It may be old-fashioned, but I suspect that a writer who combines the ability and the patience to produce fine prose has very likely used the same qualities in his research.

In addition, "A History of the Cold War" employs a new kind of history writing, developed especially by Mr. Lukacs to describe and analyze the events of an age as complex as our own. There isn't space to describe his approach adequately, but it involves, basically, answering the question of *how* things happened in one section and *why* they happened in another.

In sum, then, this relatively small book combines the best of writing with the keenest of analysis. I urge you to read it.

"A History of the Cold War," ($3.95) by John Lukacs, is published by Doubleday & Company, 575 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York. Copies may be obtained from your bookseller or from any of the 30 Doubleday Book Shops, one of which is located at 8131 Forsythe Blvd., Clayton 24, Michigan.

L. L. Day
EDITOR-AT-LARGE

Saturday Review

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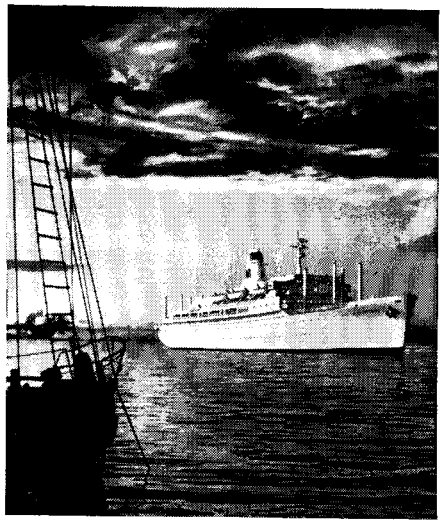

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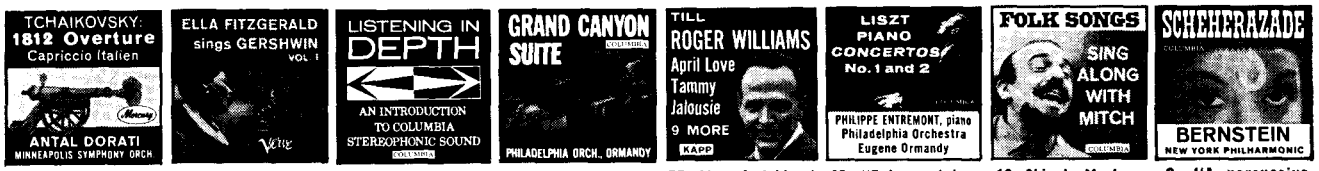

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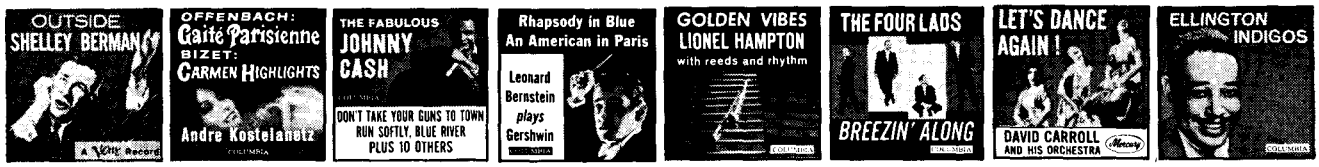

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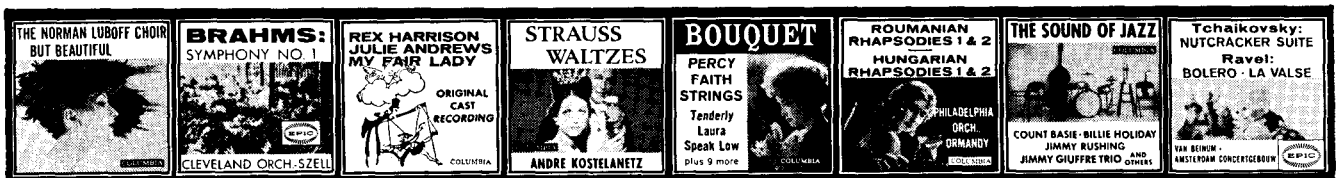

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FIRST OF THE MONTH

By Cleveland Amory

IN THE book trade December is, among other things, a month for the twice-a-year sales conference, and the quote-of-the-month was easily a Random House salesman's description of one such gathering. "Our semiannual effort," he called it, "devoted to the half-truth."

As for ourselves, with not one but two books out, half measures were far from adequate, and we spent most of the month doing double duty. Indeed, more than once we found ourselves on two interview shows at once. In New York, for example, a taped Arlene Frances radio show coincided with a live Martha Wright show. But Chicago topped even that. There a taped rerun of a David Susskind "Open End," on which we appeared, coincided with our appearance on a live, Irv Kupcinet "At Random," and we were opposite ourselves on the Chicago air for three mortal hours. It was quite a shattering experience. But it was even more shattering when, breakfasting in the hotel the next morning, we met Mr. Susskind in person. And by far the most shattering thing of all was to find out he didn't know we'd been on either show.

• • •

Kupcinet's show, as by now everybody knows—some 800,000 Chicagoans listen every Saturday night from 12:30 until 3 A.M.—is a far better round table than Susskind's, primarily because "Kup" himself, as he is called, is a far abler, as well as more retiring, host. When one is to appear on Kup's show, one receives the following intelligence by letter:

> Several times during the program Kup will carry on whispered conversations with the control room over the telephone. Please ignore this and continue with the discussion.

Somehow we cannot imagine Mr. Susskind whispering, but every now and then we sure wish he'd try it. The main trouble with "Open End," as we see it, is that it is so devoted to restoring the lost art of conversation that it is one of the principle reasons for the art's being lost in the first place.

• • •

Our least favorite criticism of the month was the *New Yorker*'s diatribe on "Camelot"—in particular, the naïve castigation of Moss Hart as director. As everybody in the country, except apparently the *New Yorker*, knows, Mr. Hart suffered a severe heart attack. Thus the entire job of directing, as well as book and lyric writing, and also producing, descended on Alan Jay Lerner—a man who, in this instance, received precious little help even from his partner, Mr. Loewe. Incidentally, the *New Yorker* also failed to give even a passing nod to Richard Burton's performance—one of the best we've ever seen. Altogether, reading the *New Yorker* review reminded us of our friend M. Lincoln Schuster's favorite story of the critic who was asked what he thought of a certain author. "Frankly," he replied,

"something I once wrote about him so prejudiced me against him that I've never read him."

• • •

Returning from Chicago on the Broadway Limited—which the night of the blizzard was very limited indeed—we ran into that renowned world traveler Thor Heyerdahl—complete with forty-five pounds of a new technical manuscript on Easter Island, one on which he has been working, together with five distinguished scientific assistants, for three years. In contrast, "Kon-Tiki" took him, working alone, only three months to write. So far the latter, now out in a new illustrated edition for young people, has sold over 2,000,000 copies in the U.S. alone, and more in ninety-four other countries. Yet when we left Mr. Heyerdahl, and his Rand McNally publisher, Bennet Harvey, they were debating whether to print 1,000 or 2,000 copies of the new work. Such is the difference, we thought sadly, between the popular and the scientific.

• • •

One book that passed widely unreviewed in the parlous parade of December is "The Phoenix Nest," an admirable collection of the off-beat—in all senses of the word—which is published monthly by this magazine. "I wanted to return," says editor Martin Levin, "to humorists writing primarily for their own delight. . . . A good deal of humor is written to suit what is on the editor's mind, or what the editor thinks is on his reader's minds." Our friend Henry Morgan also contributed an inimitable "Interesting Introduction." "These are the times that try men's jokes," Morgan writes. "Humor has been analyzed with great success by any number of people who haven't written any."

• • •

The second book that was sadly ignored is a satire strongly boosted by that remarkable ex-sportswriter turned bookman, Chicago's Bob Cromie. The book is George Kirgo's "How to Write Ten Different Best Sellers," etc. (the title is so long it goes over to the back flap). Among Kirgo's hints:

FOR AUTOBIOGRAPHY: Tell all. Weep and the world weeps with you.

FOR INSPIRATIONAL BOOKS: Divide your chapters into subsections and subchapters. Use bold type, italics, and capitals.

FOR CHILDREN'S BOOKS: There are three kinds of best-sellers about kids: 1. the Spock, or child-care manual; 2. the teen-age guide; 3. the cute little book about cute little tykes.

FOR POETRY: Amass the following supplies: 1. a book of poetry; 2. a bottle of wine; 3. some bread (Ry-Krisp, if you're on a diet); 4. a thou.

FOR DENUNCIATION BOOKS: 1. Denounce other countries; 2. denounce the undenounceable; 3. denounce denouncers.

Mr. Kirgo's last category is Banned Books. Here, he tells us, there are two basic prerequisites to getting a book banned: 1. illicit passion; 2. explicit action.

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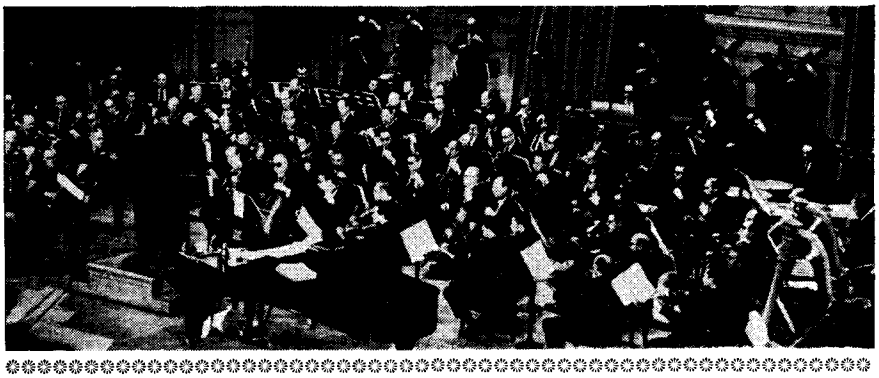
YOU WILL SEE THE FORTISSIMO



Music is for hearing more than seeing—and yet last year over 35 million people filled the nation's concert halls to see as well as hear the excitement of baton, bow, trumpet, and cymbal. And these and other millions turn their living rooms into concert halls, through television.

In January, television will add the immediacy of sight to sound for such notable events as the world première of Leonard Kastle's opera, "Deseret"... "Leonard Bernstein and the New York Philharmonic"... "Music for a New Year's Night"... and "The Gershwin Years" produced by Leland Hayward.

Today, television extends our senses across town and to the ends of the earth, through the pages of news and the pages of history—in all the lively arts, in science, government, community affairs, and sports. Its chief influence is a paradox: While television is the primary medium of mass entertainment, *it is also the most powerful force for voluntary education in American society today.*

We invite you to check your local television schedules for such programs as those listed here.

TELEVISION INFORMATION OFFICE
666 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 19, N.Y.

In January

SOME PROGRAMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

(Times indicated are Eastern Standard Time)

"Deseret"
World première of Leonard Kastle's opera—the story of Brigham Young.
Sunday, January 1 (3-5 PM)

"Music for a New Year's Night"
A musical revue to usher in 1961.
Sunday, January 1 (10:30-11 PM)

"Tournament of Roses Parade"
Annual spectacle of flower-made floats precedes the Rose Bowl Football Game from Pasadena, California.
Monday, January 2
(11:30 AM-1:45 PM)

"Ordeal of the Single Girl"
A study of the problems facing the unmarried woman in today's society.
Thursday, January 5 (4-5 PM)

"Overtures and Preludes"
Leonard Bernstein and the New York Philharmonic in the first of this season's concerts for young people.
Sunday, January 8 (4-5 PM)

"Tribute to a Patriot"
An examination of the life and career of President Dwight D. Eisenhower.
Tuesday, January 10 (10-11 PM)

"The Invincible Dude"
A dramatization of the crucial early years in the career of Theodore Roosevelt.
Friday, January 13 (9-10 PM)

"The Gershwin Years"
A chronicle of life in the '20s and '30s told against a background of George Gershwin's music.
Sunday, January 15 (8-9:30 PM)

"Prisoner of Zenda"
Christopher Plummer stars in this classic tale of adventure and intrigue.
Wednesday, January 18 (8:30-10 PM)

"Inaugural Day Highlights"
The Presidential Inauguration, the Inaugural Parade, and Inaugural Ball will be broadcast by all three networks.
Friday, January 20 (from 11 AM)

"Leonard Bernstein and the New York Philharmonic"
Sunday, January 22 (4-5:30 PM)

"The Red and the Black"
A study of the influence of communism on new countries of Africa.
Sunday, January 22 (9:30-10:30 PM)

"Meet the Professor"
Première of new series focusing on outstanding members of the teaching profession.
Sunday, January 29

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Tuesdays:	Expedition!
Thursdays:	Person to Person
Fridays:	Eyewitness to History
Saturdays:	The Nation's Future
Mon-Fri:	Continental Classroom
	Road to Reality

NOTE: *Times, programs, titles and casts are subject to change. Consult local papers for times and programming details.*

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ONE OF our New York agents called on a housewife the other day to talk life insurance. "Oh, yes," the lady exclaimed when he mentioned Nationwide, "you're the 'Troublemaker' people!" And the agent wasn't at all surprised.

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TRADE Winds

IN HIS REMINISCENCES about his days at Oxford University Joel Sayre tells of the Head of one college who was eager to raise money for it. To this end he cultivated an aged, heirless, retired stockbroker, whom he constantly invited to the High Table, where the dons dine in state, and to the Senior Common Room.

The dons found the broker a horrible bore, but they were polite to him because the Head had asked them to be, in a worthy cause. Finally the broker died. He not only didn't leave a penny to the college, but he hadn't a penny to leave.

"My only regret," the Head said in a choked voice, "is that I am not permitted to horsewhip the dead."

ANOTHER ONE of Sayre's stories, in *Holiday* magazine, concerns Magdalen College, where the Duke of Windsor went when he was the Prince of Wales. Its president, Sir Herbert Warren, was noted all over Oxford for his snobbery. Once an Oriental prince, who had just become a Magdalen freshman, confided apologetically that in his own language his name meant "Son of God."

Sir Herbert hesitated only a moment before he replied reassuringly, "You'll find sons of lots of distinguished men at the College."

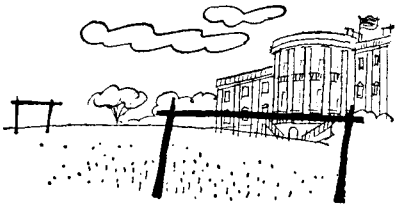
HERE'S A TALE about Santa Claus. John Cunningham wrote a book for Gold Medal entitled "Starfall," and he was lucky enough to get the movies interested. A few weeks ago he was driving down to Hollywood to sign the contract when his car broke down. He made his way to the house of a friend, Dwight Newton, in the Los Angeles suburbs, whereupon Newton congratulated him on selling "Starfall" to television.

"You mean motion pictures, not television," Cunningham corrected.

"No, television. See, here it is in *TV Guide.* 'Starfall' is on NBC for an hour show next Thursday, November 24."

Thus began a long series of telephone calls between Cunningham and his Hollywood agent, Ev Ziegler, and the National Broadcasting Company in New York. It seems that NBC had arranged for the television rights to "Starfall" back in July, but they had made the mistake of dealing with the wrong Ziegler. To this day no one has been able to run down the wrong Ziegler. Apparently he thought it was a big joke to let NBC go ahead with the $250,000 production, which they did. (Let's hope he enjoyed the show when he watched it.)

The right Ziegler knew what to do, however, when in November he found the network committed to an expensive show for which they hadn't bought the rights. Suffice it to say that two days before "Starfall" went before the nation NBC settled $50,000 upon our John Cunningham. He immediately had his car fixed and paid a large water bill. To me it sounds more like windfall than starfall.



ONE OF THE developments that has not been noticed among the high-level political events of the day has been the work of Robert Benton, who has been retained by the incoming administration for his special knowledge.

Benton, a graduate of Waxahachie High School and the University of Texas, is an expert on sports and has written a book called "Non-Contact Sports and How to Play and Score Them." Of course, one of the most popular of these is touch football.

Equipped with a scale map of the White House grounds, Benton is right now busy in a temporary studio in New York where he is laying out a football field for the area. He made a trip, incognito, to Washington, where he paced off some of the critical distances and also chatted with the groundkeeper about whether some shrubs couldn't be moved or one of the streets blocked off.

Benton is also working on a new book tentatively entitled "I Played Touch Football at the White House."

AN AMERICAN FRIEND of mine of Hungarian descent has just returned from his second trip to that country in as many years with a pathetic story about the people of his own generation and training. This man, an artist, has lived here for several years, but over there are many of his friends and relatives, the last of the "middle-class intellectuals" to graduate from the universities in 1945 and 1946.

They live in a vacuum where they

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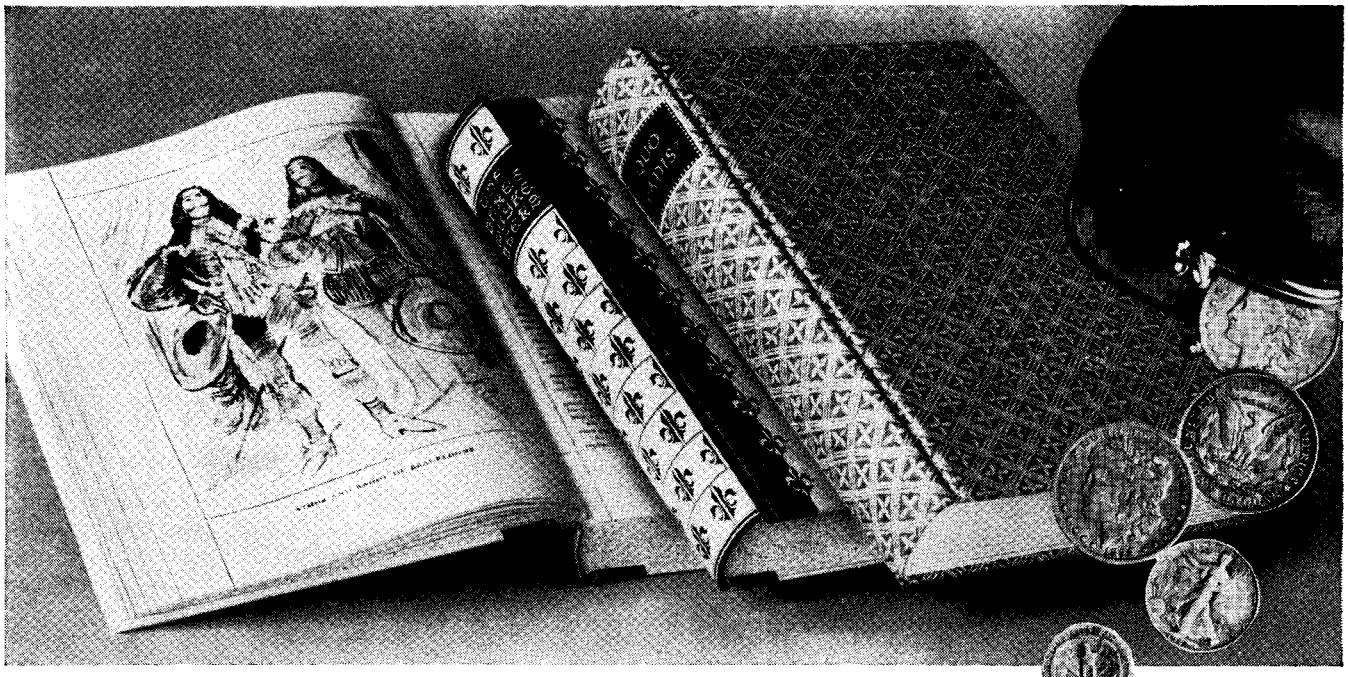

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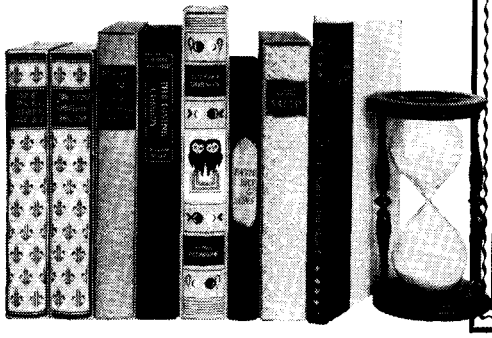

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are not only not trusted, but ignored. The up-and-coming young students now are those who have been chosen for their background, not their aptitude, to go on and become the intellectuals of the new Hungary. If your father was a blacksmith, a peasant, a gardener, then you're okay. If he owned the tiniest grocery, you can't be trusted. You're out of luck, you bourgeois.

The middle-class friends of my informant sit around, frustrated and starving for information from the outside. They want to know what the rest of the world is thinking about Hungary and about everything else, too. He smuggled in as much as he could carry to fill this gap. (The customs inspection is perfunctory.) He took in books such as "The Status Seekers" and "The Bridge at Andau." He took dozens of clippings from magazines such as *Harper's* and *The Reporter,* editorials from newspapers of all political colorings, to show all points of view, and several complete issues of *SR.*

All these will be translated and multigraphed and circulated, just as are most of the writings that are banned. Although material from the U.S. is hard to come by, there is a vast underground library system that makes it possible for people to read a good deal in French and German as well as the native language. "Dr. Zhivago," for instance, has been seen by everybody.

SO MUCH FOR what's on the QT. As for above the ground, I am told, the Hungarian people are eating what we might consider a rough artistic diet. Although Arthur Miller is a big hit there, he is being presented as the subject of persecution in this country. "All My Sons" is being performed. But the play that has had rave reviews in Budapest is one written by forty-year-old Ferenc Karinthy, son of the famous humorist Frederick Karinthy, now deceased.

Ferenc's play is about three people on a desert island: a capitalist, a worker, and a girl. The plot is briefly this: they eat the capitalist and live happily ever after. It's a tremendous critical success.

Other writers are turning out stories such as the news item about how the Hungarian Agriculture Department was thinking of importing Dalai Lamas and grazing them on the Hungarian

(*Continued on page* 14)

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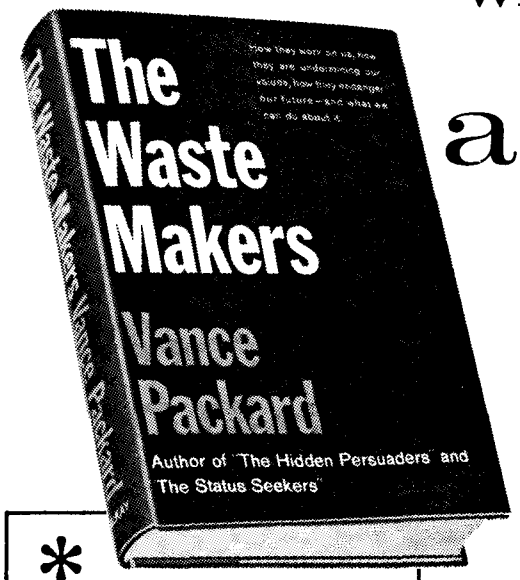

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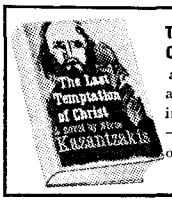

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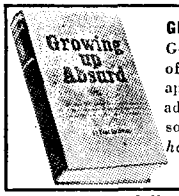

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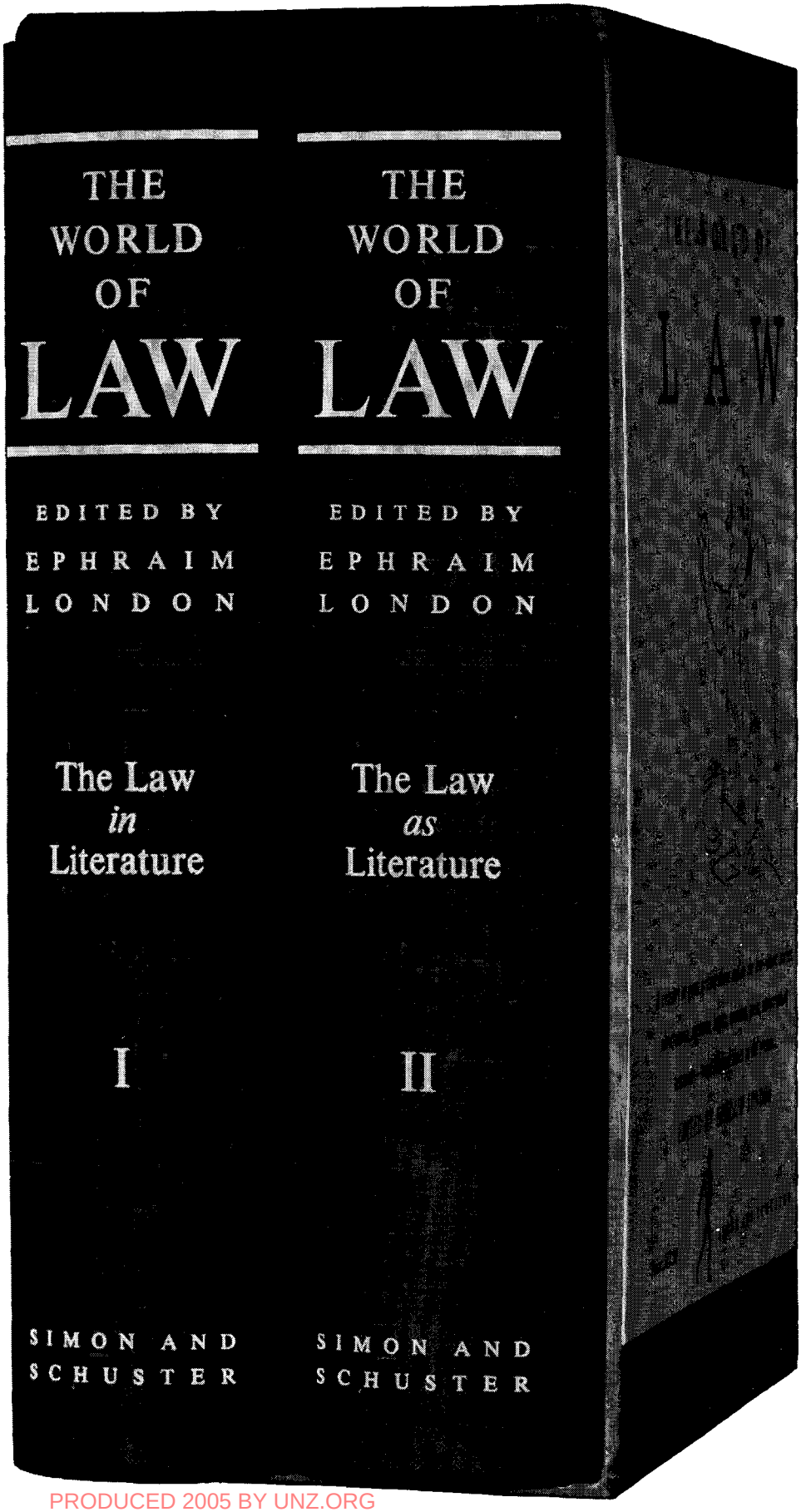

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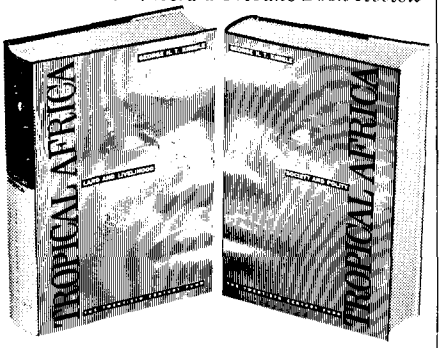

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plains, where the climate is so suitable, to cultivate their fine fur. This was just a little too embarrassing to ignore, and soon there was a correction in the same paper by a "Dr. Argus," whose job is to sort of ride herd on such stupidities. He corrected it, concluding with a chuckle:

"We have gotten rid of all clerical animals and there is no need to import any from Tibet."

I guess if you can swallow a capitalist, you can swallow anything.

IDDZIES AND ODDZIES: South African priest Father Lawrence McCawley, who wrote the anti-apartheid novel "The Night Cometh" (under the pen name Eugene O'Donnell), last week dispatched a cheerful cable to Duell, Sloan & Pearce: BOOK BANNED. CHRISTMAS WISHES.

► The New York football Giants didn't do so well this season. In fact, they looked terrible. Everybody's got his theory and I have mine. A clique of five of them, with lineman Sam Huff as their leader, is smoking Marlboros, while I see by the ads that halfback Dick Nolan is a Camel man. The third-string quarterback is a nonsmoker and the coach a teetotaler. There's no team spirit, that's all.

► A famous actress was seated next to Oliver Herford at a dinner party. She said, "Oh, I've been dying to meet you. Do say something witty."

He looked at her and said, "Actresses happen in the best of families."

► Richard Lewine's eleven-year-old daughter, Kim, took along her puppy while she did some Christmas shopping at the five-and-ten in her East 69th Street neighborhood. There appeared an elderly woman, obviously a dog lover, with an airedale in tow. When she saw Kim and the puppy she turned excitedly to *her* dog and exclaimed,

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—JEROME BEATTY, JR.

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---

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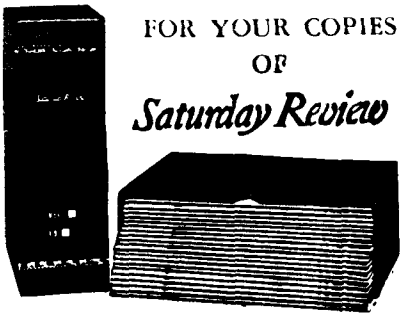

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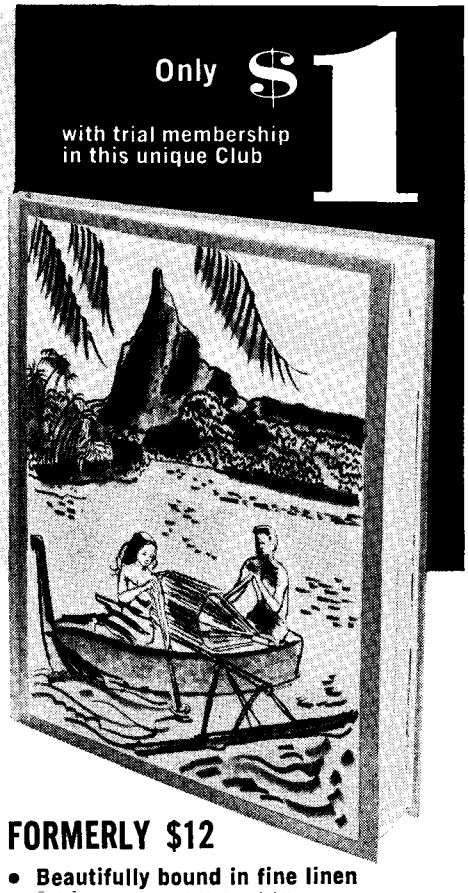

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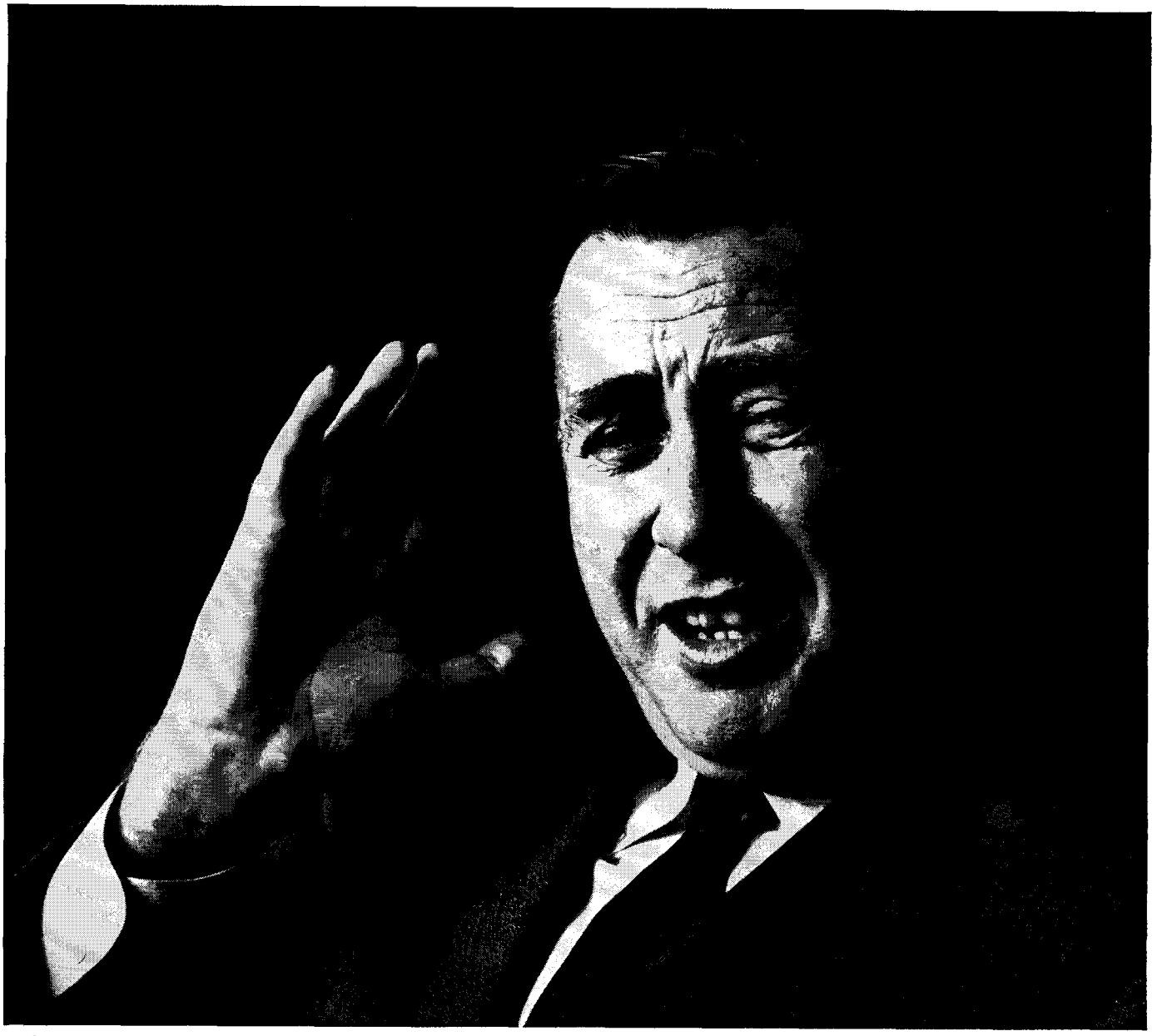

CYNIC You can tell him by his favorite food—sour grapes. According to the cynic, there's an opportunist in every public office, an Elmer Gantry in every pulpit, a racketeer in every union local. No worthy cause can possibly succeed, he believes, because the world is full of schemers. A master of the negative, a veteran wet blanket, he dampens dedication, chills initiative. And while the cynic sits and grumbles, doctors answer midnight calls . . . artists create works with more concern for art than applause . . . school teachers help their students, not their bank accounts, grow. Where would America be today if the cynic's view had always prevailed? Human advancement proves that people can, and usually do, work together for the common good. In this nuclear age, is there any other choice?

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Saturday Review

JANUARY 7, 1961

THE PRIVATE WORLD OF THE MAN WITH A BOOK

By HAROLD TAYLOR, *who retired a year ago as president of Sarah Lawrence College to devote himself to writing and teaching. Dr. Taylor is now at work on a book, "The Art of Learning." It will be published by Simon & Schuster.*

THE TEMPTATION of the educator is to explain and describe, to organize a body of knowledge for the student, leaving the student with nothing to do. I have never been able to understand why educators do this so often, especially where books are concerned. Much of the time they force their students to read the wrong books at the wrong time, and insist that they read them in the wrong way. That is, they lecture to the students about what is in the books, reduce the content to a series of points that can be remembered, and, if there are discussions, arrange them to deal with the points.

Schools and colleges thus empty books of their true meaning, and addict their students to habits of thought that often last for the rest of their lives. Everything must be reduced to a summary, ideas are topic sentences, to read is to prepare for a distant test. This is why so many people do not know how to read. They have been taught to turn books into abstractions.

This goes against everything we know about what it means to read a book in real life, life, that is to say, which is uncorrupted by educational purpose. There is only one way to read a book, to give yourself up to it, alone, without instruction as to what you should be finding in it, without the necessity of making it into a series of points, but enjoying it, coming to know in personal terms what is in the mind of the writer. Only after that should there be discussion, criticism, comment by the educators. Otherwise education becomes too much like another kind of real life, the kind in which nobody reads the book, everyone reads the reviews, and everyone talks as if he knew the book.

The difficulty is that something happens to educators, and to other people, when they think or talk about education. They draw themselves to their full height and make large statements. They seem not to think that what applies to human experience in general may also apply to experience in schools and colleges. They assume that there is something peculiar about education which demands that unless a book is read out of a sense of duty, as a piece of "material" to be "covered," in order for the reader to become "educated," it is not serving the cause of education.

Yet most of the most important experiences that truly educate cannot be arranged ahead of time with any precision. All the educator can do is to surround the student with a rich variety of intellectual and personal experience chosen with a view to quickening his mind and emotions into action. The ends are achieved by indirect means—something said in private conversation one day in the street, a remark by a teacher in the middle of a discussion, a book picked up in someone's room. When George Saintsbury was once asked how to interest the young in good literature, he replied, "Leave books around."

I GREW up in a city that was culturally sterile, in a college whose curriculum lacked intellectual vitality. There were no little magazines, no experimental theatres, no dance groups, no philosophical movements, no strong views held, no centers of new effort. Those of us who were happy to know about Auden, Spender, MacNeice, Isherwood, Malraux, Faulkner, Hemingway, Melville, James, Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, Dewey, or Marx were quite rare, and we pursued our illicit reading without benefit of curriculum or librarians.

We read and talked in our rooms, in the newspaper office, in drugstores, and found the writers who meant most to us in little bookstores and

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reading rooms, where one person speaks of a book to another, where the books have been left around. In this way we learned what it was like to become so involved with an idea that sleep was impossible, or, to put it more broadly, to possess an intellectual life of our own. We did the educational things required of us, because that was what the educators wanted. We did them well, won prizes for them. But our real lives were elsewhere.

From that day to this I have never been able to understand why educators do not seize upon this truth and make it the center of their educational plans, make one life of the double lives which students lead. The heart of education, where books are concerned, is to get the student alone with a book, in a right state of mind.

Students are made to read more than they can ever enjoy, too little of too many things, in a way calculated to destroy personal involvement with the writer. The brighter the student, the more he is asked to read, until he develops prodigious skill in reading quickly and cleverly, for purposes of taking examinations and talking in discussions. Students are always reading to deadlines, in order to return books to the library, in order to answer questions and prove only that they have covered the ground. The educational system thus becomes a barrier to the creation by the student of a body of knowledge of his own.

TRUE learning is not a matter of the formal organization of knowledge of books. It is a series of personal experiences. The written word makes public a state of mind; it transfers from private to public expression a set of ideas and facts that might otherwise remain unknown. For the writer, it is more than communication. It is the revelation, to oneself as writer, of things that have been hidden, now forced into expression.

On the other side, the side of the reader, it is the revelation of one person to another, a personal communication in an impersonal world. The reader in his true role is a private person, learning what another private person has to tell him. He may be seated in a library with a thousand others, but his way of knowing is by taking to himself the writer whose book he is reading. The teacher exists to get his students ready to read for and by themselves.

I would mark down as one of the physical barriers to the free flow of knowledge in the university and the American community, the absence of a sufficient number of intimate little bookshops and reading rooms where the librarian or the owner who loves books and knows what is in them has assembled a spread of inviting titles to capture the affection and involvement of the reader who comes as a welcome guest.

We will not have the atmosphere for learning or the true content of learning until we have teachers who themselves haunt the bookshops and who think of librarians as friends and companions in the pursuit of ideas rather than as clerks and custodians of book collections. Nor will we have the atmosphere for learning in our colleges and in our libraries unless we have librarians who work directly with teachers and students because they want to, and because they too are involved in the intellectual life of their own time.

My plea is for the restoration of the personal element in modern life and in modern education at a time when everything is pushing us into collective states of mind, when intellectuals huddle together in committees that issue reports in anonymous prose, when so many people are willing to strip themselves of their personal qualities in order to become clusters of approved characteristics.

It is a time when everybody talks and nobody listens. Instead, people exchange statements which each thinks will raise himself in the estimate of the other. Had we in the United States in recent months been listening to intelligent private persons in Cuba, Japan, Korea, Turkey, and elsewhere in Asian countries, we would have known that their best thinking and their deepest motivations were not of a kind that could respond to the policies which our government had designed for them and so innocently applied.

Most communications to the world by governments are calculated efforts at raising the level of impersonality and at concealment of the reality with which they are concerned. This habit of concealment in public speech has crept into private discourse and is seen, for example, in the loss of the old-fashioned habit of writing personal letters which are so honestly personal that they are not intended for eventual publication.

At another level, it has meant no longer asking our students for private essays each week which can give their teachers an understanding of who the student is and what are his honest thoughts, what are his weaknesses and inadequacies, what are his strengths, his needs, his hopes. Instead we seek for ways in which he can provide answers to questions he would never dream of asking, answers that merely reflect the demands we make upon him for information on topics of our choosing.

In the United States we justify our impersonality and lack of sensitivity to students by referring to the growing size of the student body, the excess of numbers of students who thus cannot be dealt with in personal ways, and we turn to technology for more devices to do the teaching for us. This is surely sensible where mechanical tasks, like keeping records, can be done mechanically, where films and television can bring the immediacy of the outside world into the school and college, or in cases where information is to be conveyed quickly and effectively.

But as far as the deeper aims of education are concerned, the problem is not how to distribute more information to larger numbers of students. That, as we have seen, is fairly easy to solve. You put more students into the same classes and pump the material in.

THE question is: What intellectual, personal, and moral qualities are we developing in our students? What are they learning to care about? What are they doing with their lives?

It is as if we were deliberately turning back from the real problems, and keeping ourselves busy while we hope they will go away. We are asking not to know our students by what they say in writing or in speech, but to know whether or not they possess correct information as revealed in mechanical tests that can be graded like eggs, by nonhuman means.

What has happened is that many of the concepts of an American public-relations culture and the mass media have been transferred from the realm of business and industry into education, and the university has been organized not as a place where student talent is nurtured but as a bureaucracy for the dissemination of information. It has its own organization man, its own managerial class, its own habits of the market place by which the man with the largest amount of published academic prose commands the highest salary and receives the ultimate reward of the university—not to have to teach. With the combination of speeded-up sabbaticals, foundation grants, and continuous leaves of absence, the criterion of highest prestige for the university scholar will soon be that he is excused even from residence at the university and will be paid simply for the privilege of listing his name in the faculty roster. In the meantime, there are students.

We must teach these students and citizens the necessity of withdrawal into their own thoughts as a preparation for independent thinking and independent action. They must learn to feel their own emotions, not those that are considered culturally appropriate by the educational authorities or po-

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litically correct by their government. This is why the question of what books should be in the curriculum is one that should be decided, not by committees, but by teachers who themselves can enter into the experience of the young and feel with them the impulses of their own time, by teachers who know the responses the young are making to their own society.

Each generation has its own truth, its own private world, its own way of knowing, and we who are educators would be wise to listen to them for the knowledge they can bring. The young have the supreme advantage of not having been here before; they are not yet settled, they have almost no history and they can consider the world freshly (that is, they can and do when they talk to each other), and they test and retest the ideas that are old and known and reputable. They reject some, they revive and re-create others.

THE comradeship of the young both sustains them in their own image of themselves and gives them the emotional sustenance they need for the independence of their lives. They live apart from us, they hold themselves back, and from the untouchable center of their personal lives they look distantly at our existence and our knowledge as items possessed by beings on a different planet. They are not what they seem to the professor who merely looks at the faces before him. He cannot be certain even of their attention, since they have learned how to occupy a classroom and look attentive while they take their minds elsewhere. He cannot be sure of their respect, since they have learned how to be quiet and how to act respectfully. The silence of the present generation has been in many ways deceptive, and it is false to assume that the silence has meant either consent or lack of creative and critical thought. They have played the system but have not been convinced of its claim to be believed in.

They are not to be presented with the familiar lists of the Great Books with an air of authority vested in the educators and the curriculum-makers. The students must be asked to determine for themselves which books are great, which ideas are viable, which values are compelling. To do otherwise is to use the familiar brand-name approach as a form of intellectual propaganda, like saluting the flag or bowing to royalty. It is to take the young through an educational tour of the museums of literature, to inspire a dutiful and pious attitude to authors rather than an attitude of expectancy and involvement.

If our aim is to create a vivid sense of awareness of the joy in learning and the satisfaction of intellectual mastery, we must trust the student to come away from his experience with the authors we ask him to read with ideas and convictions of his own. From the point of view of the student, every idea is inert until it comes alive in his consciousness. But first he must learn to read in personal terms, to invest himself in the reading, to bring something of his own to the book. If the books in his education are ill-chosen, or chosen chiefly on the basis of scholarly correctness, the student can bring almost nothing of himself to the enterprise, because what the author is saying corresponds to nothing in his lived experience. In order to learn how to expand that experience in imagination, to make links to the past and to cultures alien to his own, he must first learn how to come close to books and ideas themselves, he must have an experience with the immediacy of ideas. This involves a different way of choosing books for his education, and usually a sequence different from conventional chronology or historical periods.

If he reads, for example, in order to be able to tell an eighteenth-century rationalist from a nineteenth-century romantic, he may very well not be able to tell more than this, nor be able to enter into the experience of the writer whose work he is studying. Or he may simply be able to say to himself that he has read the best representatives of all the great periods in cultural history.

Whenever we take a writer out of his natural element, that is, treat him as other than a human being who is writing what he knows, we run the risk of destroying his value to the reader by making him represent a category of thought to which he has been assigned after the fact, usually after his death. In graduate schools, this unnatural treatment of writers leads to the continual preoccupation with tracing influences, classifying authors into categories, and otherwise drawing attention away from the writer himself. The writer must be allowed to stand on his own feet. Indeed, his greatness is established by the fact that he continues to stand on his own feet from generation to generation, and that he is perpetually rediscovered for himself and for what he has to say.

THE student who is being educated is in fact discovering his own self and learning how to relate it to other selves. At its best, education is a series of private conversations in which all sham, pretense, and intellectual hypocrisy or name-dropping is stripped away and the student is free to respond with honesty to the intellectual and personal situation in which he finds himself. This is why it is so important to keep the student's situation as free of educational formalities as possible, to insist upon some version of the tutorial system, to resist all efforts to build an impersonal administrative machine in place of a fascinating intellectual community, to assure that the student and the teacher are known to each other and that the student may thus benefit by the fact that his individuality is known, recognized, and respected.

For it is finally in the individual response of one person to another—whether through books or in person—that the heart of the matter rests.

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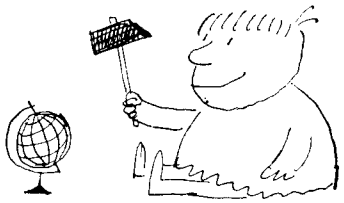
Connoisseur of the Incongruous



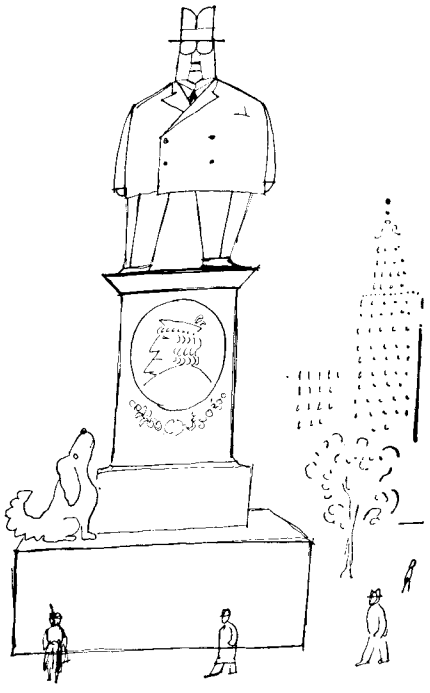
—*Illustrations from the book.*

By Granville Hicks

LAST spring, on that admirable television program "Camera Three," I saw a half hour devoted to the drawings of Saul Steinberg. I have been enjoying Steinberg's work in *The New Yorker* for a long time, but "Camera Three's" treatment made me look more closely than I have ever looked before. One drawing I particularly remember showed a number of marching men, all carrying banners. The camera gave a close view of each man, rising from feet to head, and then showed his banner—a picture of himself. The method called attention to Steinberg's versatility and made his comment on vanity more pungent.

Because of the pleasure I took in that program, I am venturing to say something about Steinberg's new collection of drawings, **"The Labyrinth"** (Harper, $7.50). I am not an art critic, and I cannot discuss Steinberg's techniques, but if ever there was an artist who lends himself to literary comment, it is he. He has his own world, and one can try to use words in order to describe it.

On the front of the jacket is a drawing of a man, a typical Steinberg man, squarely built, taciturn in appearance, a solid citizen, but what looks out of his eyes is a rabbit. On the book jacket we have a labyrinth itself, one of Steinberg's inspired doodles, a line that starts at A and leads to B, but by an outrageously circuitous route, through crisscrossed tangle after crisscrossed tangle. The first, I take it, is Steinberg's comment on himself, the second his comment on the world. The end papers mock the popular image of present-day America. One represents an elaborate piece of statuary, with prosperity triumphant, vice and virtue reconciled, unemployment and inflation conquered, and with Santa Claus and Freud smiling benevolently on what man has wrought. The other portrays the ship of state cruising steadily on, with freedom, justice, order, peace, and business all aboard. The rockets exploding overhead are labeled Marx, Sigmund, Joyce, and Jules Verne.



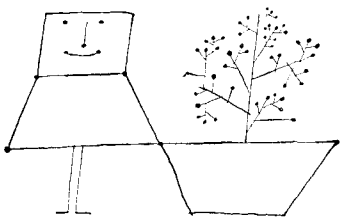
IN between there is the rich variety of Steinberg's observations. Sometimes he is content to be a straightforward reporter, as in most of the drawings he did during his 1956 visit to Moscow and Samarkand, but his reporting always has an edge to it. There is, for instance, his drawing of a Moscow park, full of statues of idealized proletarians among which move dour and indifferent men in heavy coats and fur hats. He uses the same realistic technique in some of his sketches of America, notably his picture of the loafers on the steps of a Southern courthouse.

Usually, however, he lets his fancy go. He is a connoisseur of the incongruous. He shows us a knight in armor fishing from the back of his prancing horse. Pegasus with his hind feet resting on a tortoise, a huge St. George and a tiny dragon, a pair of affectionate rabbits in the mouth of a monster. A Moslem woman, with everything veiled but her eyes, meets Justice, whose eyes are bandaged. A cat with a sword and a scroll stands on a fish, which rests on a pedestal. A man hanging from a tiny branch above a wasteland supports the British Empire. A fisherman sits on a stool on the back of the fish he is catching. A dragon rides a steed that is part man.

Animals fascinate Steinberg, and there are charming pictures of horses and cats. There are cats that work in offices, cats that visit zoos, and cats that paint abstract pictures. There are cats that remain cats but remind us of people we have known. And there are birds that are women.

He finds that men resemble machines as well as animals, and the image of the mechanical man is common. One of his happiest elaborations on this theme is his drawing of a cocktail party attended by Jacks-in-the-box. The faces are extraordinarily suggestive, as Steinberg's faces always are, and each has popped out of a box that is suited to it.

It is obvious that he loves design for design's sake. In an amusing sequence a shape emerging from a person's mouth indicates the quality of his speech. Here is a man whose words build massive structures, and here a woman whose speech is delicate and ornate. A pair of gossips chatter along a hundred bypaths. A man disciplines his daughter, who is full of explanations. A bore runs on and on without getting to the point. In a related series Steinberg suggests the sounds of musical instruments: the thunder of the piano, the heavy resonance of the cello, the tinkling gaiety of the harp.



The game can be played another way, with letters designed and arranged to illustrate the word they spell. "Help!" falls off the end of a pier. "Sick" is stretched out on a hospital bed. "Tantrum" explodes. "Maybe" balances "Perhaps." A gallant "Yes" charges a ponderous "No."

Strange things happen in Steinberg's world. A wiggly line passes through a block and becomes straight. Another block absorbs a mysterious creature. Lines run mad in an orgy of doodling. On the other hand, lines can be used sparingly. With what seems to be only a few scratches Steinberg suggests a crowded subway car. With a few more he gives us a line of automobiles bump-

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er to bumper. A face, a cigarette, and an elbow on a table compose a character sketch. A body emerges with the chair on which it is sitting.

Above all, of course, Steinberg is concerned with people. One finds in this book a large and depressing collection of deadly women, but there are some pretty grim males too. Occasionally he draws pleasant faces, as if to show us that he knows they exist, but they are not, so to speak, his specialty. As he displays his men and women at art galleries and baseball games and horse races, we cannot escape their absurdity. And, we regretfully admit, these are faces we have seen, even perhaps in the mirror.

Once in a while he comments directly on the state of the nation, as in the two end-paper cartoons of which I have spoken and in a drawing that shows Uncle Sam tempted to exchange the eagle for a peacock. (Uncle Sam is one of his favorite figures, a lean and rather lugubrious Uncle Sam, who at one point is identified with Don Quixote.) His view is sardonic, but not, I think, bitter.

Some of the drawings can be interpreted in more than one way, but their general intent is clear. Steinberg's strongest feeling is for the incongruous and the grotesque. (There are many little monsters scattered through the book.) He also has an eager curiosity. Ridiculous as the world seems to him, he explores it with great zest. He has no conviction that all is well with our society, but he finds a great deal that is interesting.

FRASER YOUNG'S
LITERARY CRYPT NO. 911

FANTEPX EK CDEPLEPX GECD KBOABPA AMKA'K DANT EPKCANT BH BPA'K BGP.

—KQDBRAPDNWAF.

Answer to Literary Crypt No. 910

I keep six honest serving men
(They taught me all I know):
Their names are What and Why and When
And How and Where and Who.
—KIPLING.

FICTION

The Good Kingship

"Shadows on the Grass," by Isak Dinesen *(Random House. 149 pp. $3.75), nostalgically describes the author's encounters with the mysterious, gay, and infinitely wise natives of an African village. Robert Langbaum, associate professor of English at the University of Virginia, wrote "The Poetry of Experience."*

By Robert Langbaum

—Cecil Beaton.

Isak Dinesen—"the most mysterious figure in contemporary letters."

WHEN Isak Dinesen came to this country two years ago, there finally materialized for us, in the person of the Danish baroness Karen Blixen, the most mysterious figure in contemporary letters. For those who like myself read her first collection, "The Seven Gothic Tales," without knowing anything about Isak Dinesen except that the name was a pseudonym, the effect of the author's anonymity was overpowering. Here was a voice that was individual to the point of strangeness and yet so impersonal that it hardly seemed as though it could belong to any person. Continental and aristocratic, it seemed to be the voice of European civilization.

Nor, oddly enough, did her second book, the autobiographical "Out of Africa," dispel the mystery. It elaborated the character of the voice behind the stories, but it told us little not relevant to that voice. "Out of Africa" tells how through hunting and her feudal relations with the Africans on her farm in Kenya, Isak Dinesen came to understand lost modes of being, what life had been before that unique event the Industrial Revolution cut Westerners off from nature and the past. When the modern world breaks in and she loses her farm through bankruptcy, we see in miniature the crisis of twentieth-century Europe, the breakup of a social organization based on love and mutual obligation. In the end she goes back to Denmark to become the author of stories about the difference between the old order and the new—a theme which places her work in the main line of contemporary literary thought.

"Out of Africa" reminds one, for example, of Hemingway's African stories; and it is easy to understand why Hemingway, when he won the Nobel Prize in 1954, said he would have been happy had the prize gone to "that beautiful writer, Isak Dinesen." Both appreciate and connect aristocratic and primitive virtues. Isak Dinesen, however, has a sharper sense of the past than Hemingway. He sees in Africa a state of nature we have lost; she sees in Africa also a kind of civilization we have lost. Her passion for both nature and civilization gives to all her work its extraordinary quality—a quality at once more primitive and more civilized than that of most writers.

That quality is to be found in the present little volume, in which—after twenty-three years, three additional collections of stories, and a novel—she gives us four more African reminiscences. "Shadows on the Grass" is very similar to "Out of Africa," only, as befits a sequel, the touch is lighter. The septuagenarian writer returns to tell us more about her Somali major-domo, Farah, and to report what has happened to many of the people mentioned in "Out of Africa." Here, as in her public appearances, she speaks intimately to an audience whom she relies on to know her legend as set forth in the early book.

"Farah," the first piece, which was originally given as a radio talk in Denmark, is, she tells us, a "Portrait of a Gentleman." The couple she and he made, that of Master and Servant, is, she says, perennial in literature because it is the model of a Unity. When she explains that "A book and an eye are a Unity, a fastening; but with two hooks you can do nothing," she is say-

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ing in her witty way that Master and Servant make a *society*, as opposed to the modern democratic *mass* of identical individuals.

Farah was the perfect servant because he was among his own people an aristocrat. Servant and aristocrat pay allegiance to the same code; one cannot exist without the other. In a series of delicately comic episodes, Farah appointed himself the guardian of her prestige, and it was he who maintained it in the end when she went bankrupt. Farah then pulled from mysterious ancestral chests gorgeous robes she had never seen before—robes in which, looking "like the Caliph Harun-al-Rashid's own bodyguard . . . he followed me, very erect, at a distance of five feet, where I walked, in my old slacks and patched shoes, up and down Nairobi streets." Facts take on the shape of story in Isak Dinesen's autobiographical writings, making them works of art.

THOSE who saw her American recitals will remember "Barua a Soldani" ("Letter from a King" in Kikuyu), in which she tells how she presented to the King of Denmark the skin of a lion, the shooting of which is described in "Out of Africa." On the day she receives the king's letter of thanks, she comes upon a Kikuyu who has broken a leg. Having no morphine with which to relieve his pain, she finally lays the letter on his chest, telling him it is a *Barua a Soldani* and therefore efficacious. His pain subsides, and the letter becomes a famous talisman on the farm—sought after, according to a law the Africans tacitly legislate themselves, only for the gravest illnesses. Their restraint shows that the Africans draw upon but never violate the magic at the heart of life. The insight is tremendous because we have already had the heart of life evoked for us in superb renditions of the special rhythms and stillnesses of wild animals. Isak Dinesen sees in the king's letter "a covenant . . . between the Europeans and the Africans." In the old magical meaning of kingship they have found roots common to both continents.

"The Great Gesture," the masterpiece of the volume, is about Europe's violation of these roots. In telling of her sometimes amusing, sometimes terrifying experiences doctoring the people on her farm, she observes that the Africans had a deadly fear of hospitals. "They had deep roots to their nature . . . which, like all roots, demanded darkness." "Their hearts in an instinctive deadly nausea" turned from the spirit of the hospitals, which is the spirit of the floodlight, of a civilization which has not feared "to floodlight" its "own inmost mechanisms."

All this leads to the moving episode in which she accuses herself of violation. During the months when she was losing the farm, she took solace in treating with a new ointment the burns of a little Kikuyu boy. Distressed when Wawerru ceases to appear for treatment, she finally rides over on horseback, her dogs following her, to find out what has happened. Wawerru sees her and, "in the exact way of a mouse with its hole," slips into a hut; she, dismounting, runs him to earth inside and sees that his bandages have been undone and that he is being treated with cow dung. Associating her failure in this matter with her failure on the farm and with all lost causes (with her failure perhaps to maintain a feudal order), she clutches her riding whip and breaks down weeping before the dimly seen Africans in the dark hut. The hunting imagery makes the breakdown impressive and suggests the violation in her good intentions.

The next morning she finds a crowd of Africans outside her house, asking to be cured of various ailments. She is "being made a fool of," but "with much generosity." They are reminding her gently that she is only human and that they are at least human. She begins to laugh, and they laugh too.

> In the faces of toothless old women a hundred delicate wrinkles screwed up cheeks and chin into a baroque, beaming mask—and they were no longer scars left by the warfare of life, but the traces of many laughters. The merriment ran along the terrace and spread to the edge of it like ripples on water. There are few things in life as sweet as this suddenly rising, clear tide of African laughter surrounding one.

That laughter, teaching her to accept failure, contains all that the book has been saying about the Africans. It is biological laughter, the laughter of endurance and survival, but it also is the ultimate in humane wisdom, the wisdom of old civilizations that have seen conquerors come and go. It is like the transient laughter of Yeats's consummately civilized carved Chinamen in lapis lazuli: "Their eyes mid many wrinkles, their eyes,/ Their ancient, glittering eyes, are gay."

The Making of Human Machines

"To Whom It May Concern," by Elizabeth Mann Borgese *(Braziller. 167 pp. $3.75), creates macabre people who move in an unrecognizable world. Professor of French at the University of Wisconsin, Germaine Brée is author of books and articles on contemporary literature.*

By Germaine Bree

"THEY plan bloodless surgery . . . spare parts of all kinds for the body, improvement in the efficiency of higher nervous system functions like reading and memory." No science fiction this, but a small fragment of the green pastures ahead of us as described in "Russian Science in the 21st Century" and soberly reported upon in the October 29th issue of *Saturday Review*. Those concerned with these none too distant perspectives will most certainly also be concerned with Elizabeth Borgese's volume of short, sardonically gruesome stories.

There was a time—and of course it is still with us—when science fiction, following in the wake of Jules Verne was an optimistic genre thriving on the excitement generated by the vast potentialities for adventure latent in the latest technological developments. The human being was the hero of an audacious game with unknown forces, the breaker of age-old boundaries.

When Aldous Huxley and George Orwell turned the spotlight on the sociological possibilities of our newly acquired powers, shocking though their cry of alarm was, they did somehow bring us back to the comfortable, unregenerated human being relegated though he might be in some reservation or trembling under the eyes of Big Brother.

Not so with Mrs. Borgese, whose characters seem to be made of those

Elizabeth Mann Borgese—her writing is relentless and audacious.

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"spare parts" so neatly evoked in the afore-mentioned article. With cool detachment and in a satirical mood she exploits a few bizarre but plausible devices which seem to announce a sort of twilight of man. There are the apes from the Yerkes Laboratory who "after three generations of special breeding with radioactively induced genetic mutations and careful selection" became impassioned and unrivaled orchestra conductors. There is also the still partially human machine in competition with the high-speed computer: "The services I can offer are hard to beat by any machine. The robot gets out of fix once in a while; flashes indisposition entailing expensive repairs. My physical condition is stabilized. I've had the 'flu shot and the cold shot and the omnivalent antibacterial. It would take something to bust my gears. I've had the brain wash, the pain screen and the desexer, and my disposition you will understand, is very gentle indeed: a claim that cannot be made for the machine in each and every case." There is the man "kept on ice" for a hundred years and a new beauty-salon version of Pygmalion.

All the stories included are not of this type. Others recall in technique, imagery, and mood certain of the German expressionists. "Twin's Wail," a baroque nightmarish story, has a close kinship to Strindberg's "To Damascus"; and reading the macabre "Again," where a man twice kills the same child, one cannot help but remember certain of the movie techniques used by Ingmar Bergman, the funeral dream sequence in "Wild Strawberries" for example.

There is something relentless about Mrs. Borgese's writing, something mechanical about the structure of her stories. The background of reality is sharply etched and the fantastic itself is plausibly worked in with all the detail of a naturalistic style. The effects are bizarre rather than disturbing, the distortions are a little too obvious and foreseeable to move, mystify, or baffle the reader. The initial idea in each case is fully put to work and cannot bear further expansion. Obviously, beneath the controlled objectivity there is a set purpose. Mrs. Borgese is shooting straight at a target. The blend of epigrammatic brevity and gruesome detail is highly individual, but it also emphasizes an unmistakable flaw: artificiality.

As Proust remarked, there is little one can do with the imaginary, in fiction, unless it is rooted in depth in a much broader human awareness of life's quality. And this, in these stories at least, is of no concern to Mrs. Borgese.

The Dual Role

"The Loser," by Peter Ustinov *(Atlantic-Little, Brown. 308 pp. $4.50), and* ***"Ustinov's Diplomats," by Peter Ustinov*** *(Bernard Geis. 128 pp. $1.50), display more versatility on the part of the British actor. Novelist and essayist Aubrey Menen lives in Italy and has recently published "Rome for Ourselves."*

By Aubrey Menen

"THE LOSER" is a novel on an important theme. It has excellent dialogue, which is often very witty. It has a rich variety of characters. It probably has a good plot, but of this I cannot be sure because I never finished reading it.

To review a book which I have not fully read would be unpardonable if the author were a novelist. But Mr. Ustinov is a man of the theatre—a distinguished one: and he remains so in "The Loser." Now I have sometimes been to a play, sat through two acts, and left quietly at the second interval because I found that the performance had failed to hold my attention. I am sure Mr. Ustinov will agree that I have a perfect right to do this.

"The Loser" tells the story of Hans, a German, who was convinced by the doctrines of Nazism, and the effect upon him of fighting a losing war in Italy. There are also descriptions of Italian partisans, and of an affair with an Italian prostitute. More I cannot say because it was somewhere about here that I put the book down and could not take it up again.

Why? Because on consideration I found that Mr. Ustinov had failed to interest me in himself as a person. I was admiring a performance. But that won't do in a novel. The mind and the heart of the author must come through as one reads. This is so even when the novelist has practically no mind and the heart of a sentimental maidservant, as is the case with much best-selling trash. You feel he writes that way because he was born that way, and if he chops and changes in order to show off, you know it immediately.

In the theatre it is quite different. There showing-off is the essence of its art. So is flexibility. Dramatist, director, and actors all keep their audience in mind at every stage of their work. In a novelist that is disastrous. There is only one chair at his desk. Oscar Wilde gave a brilliant series of performances in "The Picture of Dorian Gray," but it is a very bad novel indeed.

The other book by Mr. Ustinov that

Peter Ustinov—"uproariously funny."

I have to review is a series of pictures of him acting minor diplomats from various countries. On the facing page are excerpts, one sentence long, from their supposed speeches. It is uproariously funny and not one caption or photograph fails to hit its satirical target. In contrast to "The Loser," I not only finished Mr. Ustinov's "Diplomats"—I must have reread it twenty times.

I am happy, then, to end these remarks with a hearty round of applause. That is what a true man of the theatre lives for, and it is Mr. Ustinov's due.

Transience of Pain

By Dilys Laing

Poem While Listening
To Rudolph Serkin

IT happens and unhappens
in the recording cortex:
structures of love
rising as apparitions of desire
as forms of suffering

Blood on the meadow and its flowers
and the hills red and the shadows
of the hills dark red

Wounded fawn in the thicket
I must go to him I must go
Antlers caught in the branches
I cannot bear his terror
But a fawn has no antlers
I must go to him and I go
and there are no antlers
there is no fawn

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The Rise of Publi-ciety

"Who Killed Society?," by Cleveland Amory *(Harper. 551 pp. $6.50), blames the Gabors and other phenomena for the demise of the patrician. Cornelia Otis Skinner is one of the few actresses to sustain a listing in the Social Register.*

By Cornelia Otis Skinner

CLEVELAND AMORY'S "Who Killed Society?" is the latest achievement of that indefatigable chronicler of the American social scene, and an extraordinary achievement it is. Throughout its 551 pages, detailed, footnoted, and profusely illustrated, it maintains a lively and highly entertaining pace despite the fact that its mood varies contrastingly and continually. In parts it reads like historical biography, in others like a serious and perceptive behavior commentary. Certain portions, in which Mr. Amory delves into the true definitions of such words as "snob" or "aristocrat," belong in the speculative category of semantics, while his turn-of-the-century period bits might have been culled from the gossip tidbits of the defunct *Town Topics*. There are moments of admirable scholarship, flashes of gleeful wit, and a number of startling instances of downright sensationalism.

"Who Killed Society?" may not have the endearing flavor of Mr. Amory's more intimate "The Proper Bostonians" but it has a more ambitious scope. "The Proper Bostonians" was an enchanting conversation piece. "Who Killed Society?" is an immense canvas, a scenic panorama—or, to be accurate, a social-scenic one. Society, according to the arbiters of this rarefied stratum of *homo* not too *sapiens*, has always been in a state of galloping decay, very much the way that to serious playgoers the theatre has always been in peril of imminent demise. From President John Adams, who in 1774 complained that in the city of New York he had not seen one real gentleman, to the quiet but powerful ruler of the Social Register, Mrs. Edward C. Barry, who in 1957 cried tragically, "Mercy! Society isn't a knit thing any more. It's everybody and his brother," the upper crust or, as the more culinary-minded French have it, *le gratin*, has always been going to the dogs at a good pace.

Cleveland Amory—"indefatigable chronicler of the American social scene."

The causes of this outrage are given in a two-and-one-half-page listing, which includes such lamentable events and conditions as the Telephone, Cafe Society, Hollywood, and the April in Paris Ball, and blames such arch criminals as Harry Truman, the Duchess of Windsor, Bobo Rockefeller, and all Gabors except Magda.

Reading on through this voluminous reportage, one begins to wonder less *who* killed Society than just what *is* Society? The author himself must have done some wondering for he has been tireless in his pursuit of an adequate definition. Not content with his own somewhat indeterminate "to anyone who made his social reputation a generation earlier, someone who made it a generation later is socially suspect," Mr. Amory has journeyed the length and breadth of this country, consulting a host of authorities who range in outlook from Walter Lippmann to Perle Mesta, from the president of the Society for the Preservation of Newport Antiquities to that skin-deep mentor, Elizabeth Arden, who dismissed the whole problem with "I don't think Society means a thing any more. I've even noticed it with my horses."

On removing the dust jacket, one is amused to see that the hard cover of the book, a solemn black with dignified Harvard crimson lettering, is a travesty of the *Social Register* itself—which would lead one to assume that the contents dealt solely with the exclusive élite registered in that tome of elegant restriction. But the subject matter goes far beyond the world immortalized in America's answer to *Burke's Peerage*. One wishes that Amory had included a bibliography but for some curious reason he omitted it—perhaps due to a certain modesty, for one hears on good authority that he consulted more than 1,000 books, to say nothing of innumerable newspaper files and periodicals. The result is a social history which may become an enduring reference work.

Its scope ranges from the early settlers to the latest uprooted. It follows the fortunes and careers of the old, established "good" families (which the author defines as "the ones that used to be better") to the phenomenal outcroppings of our present age, for which he has coined the word "Publiciety." It sweeps from the classically haughty Gibson Girl to the Brenda Frazier'd-up Glamour Girl; from the early aristocrat (whom, again in happy definition, Amory describes as a person who can say or do something that a person of less secure position could not) to the candid camera'd entourage of Elsa Maxwell; from the grand old founders of the grand old clubs (". . . clubs were formed primarily not to get people in but rather to keep people out") to the piteous victims of Prohibition, who, rather than run the risks involved in the secret locker, "went from the Right Club to the Night Club"; from Thomas Jefferson to Tommy Manville, and, not to exclude those feminine adventurers who found success in England, from Pocahontas to Wallis Warfield.

Being himself "to the manor born" or, to use one of his felicitously coined words, "an upper crustacean," this proper Bostonian who, on occasion, can be gloriously improper, is inclined to regard New England's old order with amused indulgence not unmixed with a definite hierarchic admiration. When it comes to such families as the Adamses and the Lowells, Amory is respectful to the point of reverence, while his summation of our Midwestern "Firsts" can be maliciously amusing. One reads the portions that deal with American history with the interest of the biography devotee and the "Publi-ciety" sections with a certain guilty identification with the stenographer on the subway lapping up scandal items in the more lurid tabloids—yet comforting oneself with the thought that society gossip of past eras becomes respectable when turned into historical biography, and so perhaps a hundred years hence Barbara Hutton may find a niche in our national culture. The short his-

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tories of the lesser members of "Publi-ciety" tend at times to pall, and one wonders if Mr. Amory need have included quite so many detailed accounts of these pallid, empty-headed bits of the flotsam and jetsam of the social stream who remind one of Axöl's famous "Live? Our lackeys will do that for us."

Those who can retain and retell a good story will find a year's supply of dinner party quotes in this cheerful treatise: anecdotes, bon mots, a few unabashed wisecracks, and some old reliables like Will Rogers's reply to the lady who boasted that her ancestors came over on the *Mayflower* and he retorted, "My ancestors met the ship!"

"Who Killed Society?" is hardly one of those books one cannot put down, but, more abidingly, it is a book one can pick up often, either for reference or for haphazard leafing—and always with rewarding enjoyment.

Investigation of Togetherness

"The Lady Persuaders," by Helen Woodward *(Obolensky. 189 pp. $3.95), attacks the editorial content, the tone, and even the recipes of the leading women's magazines. For many years Fleur Cowles was an associate editor of Look magazine.*

By Fleur Cowles

IF THE distinguished American career woman Helen Woodward set out to kil. the women's magazines, she will fail in her purpose. No small target, the weapons used will simply have to be better. Inaccuracy and bias, normally so lethal, become duds when used so blatantly. What intrigues me most about a book written to give the history of women's magazines (their start, their record, and their present position) is the author's ability to forget the publishing industry's own bible, a reference book called the ABC (for the Audit Bureau of Circulation). Dull as it is, it would have saved simple errors.

It seems apparent from the constant discussions about rising and falling circulations that the author hasn't let research interfere with opinion. For instance, in the first chapter she says, "But all the campaigns on 'Togetherness' and sharing work and pain did not bring circulation back to the magazines." The facts are otherwise: the leading women's magazines are at all-time circulation highs. From 1949 to 1959, *McCall's* (originator of the "Togetherness" slogan referred to) added 1,420,000 readers; the *Ladies' Home Journal* gained nearly two million and *Good Housekeeping* went from 3,110,000 to 4,542,000 (see ABC figures) in the ten years Mrs. Woodward reports they declined.

A little research should have disclosed that it was advertising revenue and not the reader's interest which slipped. Since Mrs. Woodward began her remarkable career as the second woman in American advertising, I keep asking myself, "What has happened?"

Another time, Mrs. Woodward asserts that "by 1935, during the Depression years, the editors were quite lost." She berates the *Ladies' Home Journal* for conducting at that time, "little flirtations with their readers" and goes on to state that "readers were not responsive. Circulation kept sliding downward. This of course was true of most of the women's magazines, if not all of them. People didn't have the money to spend."

This is also inaccurate: in 1935, circulations on *Ladies' Home Journal*, and all the other women's magazines, were going up. Figures show they did a remarkably good job of holding their circulation throughout the Depression, with only slight drops in the worst years.

Even when reading the fascinating pages on the history of women's magazines, one is somewhat ill at ease about the judgments passed – particularly when, after calling Sara Joseph Hale, editor of the first women's periodical, "the greatest woman in our history," Mrs. Woodward says that Mrs. Hale "made the pattern that women's magazines still follow, a policy of deliberately ignoring matters of fundamental and economic importance."

Having on another page warmly credited Mrs. Hale with creating the exact editing formula for existing women's magazines ("persuasion, polite comment, and useful technical information"), Mrs. Woodward then takes most of the book to reprimand editors for using it.

When the author admits a magazine has worried about such unhousewifely matters as good government or better housing or cures for disease, the editors are taken to task for doing so—on the grounds that women are too uneducated to take such an editorial diet. Editors whose knuckles have been rapped will be far less annoyed than women readers of their magazines, who emerge on the book's pages as near-idiots.

When Mrs. Woodward contends that women buy magazines with fiction in them simply because an issue costs no more than a cheap paperback—"with odd bits thrown in"—her comment reveals her personal view of the Eleanor Roosevelts, Clare Luces, and Dorothy Thompsons, and of such oddments as fashion, food, and service information that come along with the fiction.

Recipes in magazines are described by her as being too few and too many, too simple and too fancy, and (if I may say, without too much seeming rudeness) the trouble seems to be that they are all too seldom in agreement with her own palate. She lambastes one magazine for too many variations on egg recipes and another for cooking a lamb chop in a way she can't bear.

This book strikes me as a sort of Consumers Union crossed with a high school thesis, dipped in gall. Somewhere along Mrs. Woodward's long life as a professional she seems to have developed a vendetta against women's magazine editors.

Perhaps she has cause. But what isn't proven in this book and what could be said in rebuttal would fill another and longer book. I'd like to see it by a Simone de Beauvoir, with a woman historian's attitude—or by a Margaret Mead, with an anthropologist's understanding of women's reading habits.

Meanwhile, as a former lady editor, I can't help thinking what kind of editor Mrs. Woodward herself would make.

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PERSONAL HISTORY

The Lawless Vigilante

"Death to Traitors: The Story of General Lafayette C. Baker, Lincoln's Forgotten Secret Service Chief," by Jacob Mogelever *(Doubleday. 419 pp. $4.95), reveals the fanatical zeal of a ruthless Union spy. An expert on espionage, Kurt Singer's latest books are "Spies for Democracy" and "Spy Omnibus."*

By Kurt Singer

THIS biography of Lincoln's forgotten secret-service chief gives far more than the life story of Lafayette C. Baker; the entire clandestine struggle during the Civil War unfolds for us in the book. And, although its pace is uneven, "Death to Traitors," with its wealth of detail about historic figures, spy battles, and military strategy, provides fascinating reading—the apex of which is a suspenseful chapter recounting Baker's mad chase to apprehend Lincoln's assassins, the capture of Booth, the barn fire, and the trial against his accomplices.

The espionage agent began his career as a young adventurer, a lawless vigilante from San Francisco who rode into Washington on the eve of the Civil War and, seeking employment and status, volunteered as a spy. On his first mission to Richmond Baker posed as an itinerant photographer and succeeded not only in meeting Jeff Davis but in fooling him as well. Later the Confederates suspected him but nothing could be proven. Belle Boyd, the rebel spy, attempted to trick him into revealing his identity—and failed.

Baker, whose successes behind the enemy lines brought a rapid rise in power and rank, was a genius at spreading panic. A ruthless dictator, he stopped at nothing in order to gain a victory for the Union and to serve his master, Abraham Lincoln. And he was fanatically loyal, just as Himmler was loyal to the Gestapo and his master, Adolf Hitler. But Lincoln was no Nazi madman. He despised Baker's methods of third degree, wild arrests, and imprisonment without trial; nevertheless he wished to bring the war to a close as soon as possible, and to this end he shielded Baker and his spy agency. In a most ingenious manner, the author injects that Lincoln, the liberator, suspended the Habeus Corpus Act and did away with the Bill of Rights to win the war for the North.

General Baker's methods were circumscribed by no ethics. He burned, looted, and killed any time he felt it was in the course of his duty. As an agent provocateur he arrested Southern vigilante groups, apprehended smugglers of arms, food, and drugs. Nor was compassion a part of his make-up. He held 1,000 Americans in prison with no charge against them and no hope of trial. The screams of their families did not move the general as he dragged men and women from their beds in the middle of the night and carted them off to the horrors of Washington's dark city dungeon. The old Capitol Prison became a nightmare to both the North and the South. And Baker's headquarters in a two-story building at 217 Pennsylvania Avenue became the nation's most feared address.

Vain, power-drunk, unpolished, burning with egomania, Baker believed the North could not win without him. He made a science of spying and an art of interrogating prisoners. Employing the technique the Gestapo was to use many years later, he planted spies in crowded entertainment spots—listening men and women in 136 gambling houses, 3,600 saloons, and 457 brothels operating in and around Washington. He favored women spies, who could pass the boundary between the North and South with little or no questioning. Therefore, he recruited prostitutes and society ladies alike to do his bidding. (Baker was, incidentally, very fond of women himself.)

BUT at least the general was thorough and consistent. He rounded up spies, traitors to the North, smugglers, propagandists, deserters, and saboteurs. By official count, 500 of his captives did not survive the first year. One may surmise there were more.

With the resumption of peace, Baker's opposition had no difficulty in breaking his power, obtaining his dismissal, and dispersing his entire organization. The general was paid $3,000 and sent into retirement. A patient wife was waiting for him in Philadelphia, where he sank into oblivion and died at the age of forty-two. There were no obituaries.

Your Literary I. Q.

Conducted by John T. Winterich

NAMELESS HEROINES

Nan Carpenter of Missoula, Montana, presents here a dozen heroines not called by name in the titles of the works (fiction, biography, drama) which they grace. She asks you to match each title with the correct lady's name (second column) and with the author (third column). Answers on page 60.

1. "A Woman Killed with Kindness"	( ) Mrs. Arbuthnot	( ) David Belasco (Puccini)
2. "A Woman of No Importance"	( ) Lydia Blood	( ) Anne Brontë
3. "Mistress to an Age"	( ) Anne Catherick	( ) Wilkie Collins
4. "The Girl of the Golden West"	( ) Ellen Douglas	( ) Alexandre Dumas, fils
5. "The Lady from the Sea"	( ) Anne Frankford	( ) Christopher Herold
6. "The Lady of the Aroostock"	( ) Helen Huntington	( ) Thomas Heywood
7. "The Lady of the Camellias"	( ) Ida	( ) Helen Holdredge
8. "The Lady of the Lake"	( ) Minnie	( ) W. D. Howells
9. "The Princess"	( ) Lola Montez	( ) Henrik Ibsen
10. "The Tenant of Wildfell Hall"	( ) Mme. de Staël	( ) Sir Walter Scott
11. "The Woman in Black"	( ) Violetta Valery	( ) Alfred, Lord Tennyson
12. "The Woman in White"	( ) Ellida Wrangel	( ) Oscar Wilde

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The Fiery Conservative

"Lord Randolph Churchill," by Robert Rhodes James *(Barnes. 384 pp. $7.50), recounts the colorful, erratic political career of Winston Churchill's temperamental father. Biographer of Sir Robert Walpole, J. H. Plumb teaches history at Cambridge University in England.*

By J. H. Plumb

FROM 1870 to 1900 English politics was a sad business. Gladstone—an inflexible and unimaginative statesman at the best of times—had narrowed his vision to two or three questions about which his ideas had become increasingly rigid. Before his death Disraeli's long love affair with the royal family and the English aristocracy had reached a point of almost senile self-indulgence. The Irish question, particularly in the splendidly opportunist hands of Parnell, distorted every issue, frequently upsetting the balance of parties, and at times rendering the deliberations of the House of Commons farcical. In this vacuum of power there wandered a number of men whose abilities seemed to indicate greatness but who never achieved it: Charles Dilke, Joseph Chamberlain, Randolph Churchill. The spoils ultimately went to the small-minded, the foxy, and the safe: Lord Salisbury, A. J. Balfour, and the rest. Dilke was wrecked by passion, Chamberlain by social insecurity, Churchill by his temperament. Although each has attracted historians and biographers, they all remain as lost in history as they were in politics—dramatic, fascinating, enigmatic.

Through the splendid official life by his son, who so nobly obliterated his father's failure, Lord Randolph Churchill is nearest to realization. But, Sir Winston wrote shortly after his death when many of the villains of his father's saga were still alive, and this compelled discretion, even in Sir Winston; moreover his passionate admiration clouded his judgment, making necessary a reassessment of Lord Randolph. Mr. James has been given all the required facilities: the private archives at Blenheim were opened to him, and descendants of Lord Randolph's friends and enemies were equally generous. The result is naturally readable, and even fascinating for those who are stirred by the English social and political scene of Sir Winston's childhood and youth. Yet the book falls below what it might have been. Sir Winston's biography obviously oppresses Mr. James, and probably his book would have been far better had he never read it. But still it is not good enough, since the author's insight into politics and human nature is short, his powers of literary craftsmanship not considerable, and his construction often as faulty as his style is limp.

The subject, however, would overcome any literary shortcomings, for there has scarcely been a more glamorous, and less-stuffed, conservative politician in the Western world during the last hundred years. The son of a deadly dull duke, Lord Randolph seems to have inherited directly the character of his remote ancestor, Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough.

SHE combined the temperament of a virago with the charm of a siren; her passions were Olympian and her invective would have stunned into silence the prophets of the Old Testament. And so it was with Lord Randolph. He felt passionately – particularly anger and hate. When the Prince of Wales behaved like a cad to his brother, he spoke his mind in such uncertain terms that the Prince had him ostracized from London society. His loathing for his leader in the House of Commons—Northcote—became an acute embarrassment even to his friends. His mockery of Gladstone filled the Chamber and constantly fretted the great man to petulance.

Consequences lacked all appeal for Lord Randolph: he loved to release his passions either in action or in words. Neither habit endeared him to the dull party hacks. Yet the warmth of his nature and the fire of his oratory made him indispensable, for he could rouse not only the House of Commons but also the working classes with his incoherent but warm-hearted dreams of a Tory democracy. So, as long as they had to, the professionals used him. Salisbury—subtle, restrained, a silent but instinctive killer—climbed to power with Lord Randolph's help, waited for him to overplay his hand, accepted his resignation with alacrity on a trivial issue, and wrecked his career.

Nevertheless, this was not Lord Randolph's real tragedy: that lay in his birth. He possessed most of the equipment for a radical politician of great stature. His instincts led him to believe that the future resided with the working class. His own unease drove him to mock authority and to love the destructive power of politics, but his background caged him to outworn feudal concepts, uneasy friendships, and a false career. His social environment inhibited his political development, and he lacked the intellectual ability to overcome his situation by a more methodological and analytic approach to politics. If Joseph Chamberlain betrayed his origins, Randolph Churchill was betrayed by them.

"What do you recommend for someone going through the agony of soul-searching and inner criticism?"

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An Inversion of the Accepted

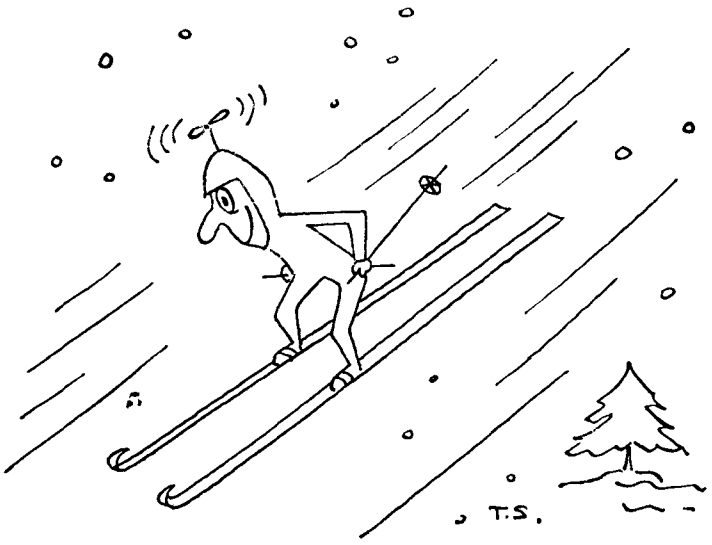
"Collected Poems," by Lawrence Durrell *(Dutton. 288 pp. $5), angrily laments the decay of European civilization in intensely personal poems of love and death. Hayden Carruth is author of a collection of poems, "The Crow and the Heart."*

By Hayden Carruth

IN AN age of worn-out literary appetites, when most of us can repeat the standard poetic figures in our sleep, Durrell's poems are full of surprising originality; indeed, sometimes too full of it: his profuse talent occasionally betrays itself in poems so overloaded with metaphor that the figures begin to conflict with one another. Some of Durrell's poems, moreover, are hard to understand. This difficulty is not the result of his ideas; on the contrary, the substance of what Durrell has to say is usually simple. His most prevalent idea is an inversion of whatever is the accepted view. Thus a typical poem begins in an axiom of love—that separation is painful, for example—and inverts it, places it in an exotic Mediterranean setting, fits it out with brilliant figures of speech, and brings it to a fiercely or gently pessimistic conclusion, depending on the mood. No, Durrell's obscurity comes not from his subject, though he is exceedingly subtle in discriminatory shades of feeling, but from the fragmentary organization of many of the poems. They have the air of being notes, not finished work—the notes of a very complex and intelligent man. They consist of incompleted and sometimes disconnected sentences, unreliable punctuation, haphazard rhymes, loose and unpremeditated metrical patterns. I don't mean that Durrell is a careless writer. The evidence indicates that his methods of composition have been worked out carefully and thoughtfully. However, the fragmentary quality of the poems sometimes makes them difficult to follow.

This fragmentariness, though, is just what makes Durrell's poems fit his theme. What is that theme—in the novels as well as the poems? Fundamentally, isn't it the death of Europe? I believe Durrell is quite aware of this import in his work, though he seldom reveals it explicitly. Some of these poems seem less poems than archeological remains, inscriptions turned up somewhere a thousand years from now on a broken wall or a scrap of papyrus. And Durrell himself revels in the pathetic evidences of ancient splendor. Most of these poems were written in Greece or in that part of the world that used to be called, very fitly, Asia Minor, written as Durrell moved from city to city, island to island.

By our blue Aegean which forever
Washes and pardons and brings us home.



Durrell speaks to Homer as an equal, not with presumption but as a deeply humbled man, knowing the monstrousness of his task. As the Greek wrote the beginning of European civilization, Durrell wonders if he is to write the end; the end which has not come yet and is still unknown, but which makes its immanence felt.

Something is incomplete here,
Something in the story is unfinished,
A tale with no beginning,
The fragment of a voice that interrupts,
Like this unbroken coast,
Like this half-drawn landscape,
Like this broken torso of a poem.

If the theme is Europe's death, then the topics are Europe's values. European civilization—we have called it so many things. But more and more, as the rumor of its end oppresses us, we revert to calling it the civilization of the human being (as opposed to absolutes and collectivities), private man's progressive tragedy turned into self-use and self-meaning—in Athens, Florence, London, but most of all in Athens. Durrell's topics are love and death, the two fiercely private experiences. In these curious love poems death is the witness, the commentator, in a sense the place itself, the ruined acropolis; eternal, sad, vigilant. Woman is the *genius loci*, the character of the place, golden Aphrodite forever practised upon and lost. Women are civilizations and civilizations are women. And in the deeply sexual dialectic of love and death, of civilization and nature, the product is beauty, or rather this failure that we call beauty, coerced and inexact, the poem itself.

WIZARDS AND NEW-BORN GODS: Too bad that a poet's audience cannot respond like a tenor's, for the only satisfactory comment on the second volume by Daniel Hoffman, **"A Little Geste and Other Poems"** (Oxford, $3.75), would be a roll of applause and a crackle of bravos. This is poetry, no doubt about that. It is learned, ingenious, and technically sophisticated, of course; but also—and by no means of course—it sings, it shocks, it stirs; it raises the old, infallible goose flesh on your arms.

There are some lapses, to be sure, among the "Other Poems" of the book: leftovers, odds and ends, and exercises in abstraction such as "Scholiast/Iconoclast" [the title tells all], which might better have been left to the gnomists. Hoffman's business is with the other kind of gnomes, or at least with wizards, new-born gods, lightning ("a zaggedy white trombone of lightshot"), "a hoof-deep pool," "fingers, rippling

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on the lute like minnows," "wakeless water." He invokes

the instinctual wisdom of the hawk's wing,
the dumb cow's long-tongued patience, the seals'
handwebbed finesse in motion indivisible

from the cold seas', joyous in their submitting
to the tide's seasons and turn, leaving my heels'
prints on the shore, visible or invisible.

He is a poet of the visible and palpable, a subtle rhymer, a minter of metaphors, and a praiser of instinct and blood-knowledge.

HIS title poem, or sequence, is a bold piece of myth-making which rescues Robin Hood from his shrunken state of "democratic thief" and restores him to a Dionysian, Druidic, Laurentian godhood. Every character of the old geste is charged with mythic power (Marian rises like Aphrodite from the fecund sea; Submagus Tuck chants a fire-hymn; Robin is metamorphosed into robin with bloodstained breast), and ancient alliterative and ballad forms are adapted with stunning success to the demands of a modern poetic idiom. That's a poem, as M. H. L. Gay would put it, that's a poem and a half.

—JOSEPH SLATER.

You Too

An Oriental Tale

By Walker Gibson

ON TV screens in rumpus rooms and bars,
The candidates, like salesmen of used cars,
Had at us daily, every pitchman's phrase
Greasy familiar as old Chevrolets.
Now while we drowse off from that oratory,
I tell my own compulsive bedtime story,
An oriental tale I seem to know,
A fantasy of not so long ago.

It was in Turkey, where the perning priest
Praises the wonders of the mystic East,
Where domes constructed by the Byzantines
Secrete a couple hundred radar screens,
And fakirs squat pretending to be mad
While taking snapshots of the launching pad.
The scene: A Mammouth Air Force Base of Ours.
Our hero comes, whose very name is Powers

Regard him striding toward his winged ship,
Regard the knives and daggers on his hip,
The rather costly camera by his side,
The loaded needles, primed for suicide,
Revolvers hung on handy shoulder straps,
And all those really useful Russian maps—
Standard equipment at most weather stations
For routine flights observing cloud formations.

He's off, that well-provided weather man.
A service-station stop in Pakistan,
And then a heading north. He's six miles high,
Hardly discernible in all that sky,
Though clear enough, it seems, that Mayday morning,
To Russians clever with their early warning,
For down he came—or was it engine trouble?
His wings reduced to photogenic rubble.

He never even died. Nobody dies
In warfare any more, not even spies.
(Only a coed trampled in Japan
While rioting anti-American.)
By parachute he dropped and knew no pain,
Met peasants tending their communal grain
Who took him to their leader (Mr. K.),
And *Pravda* had a brief account next day.

"Tut tut," announced a State Department Source,
"Merely a weather man a bit off course.
No harm in giving clouds a passing glance."
The State Department lost its striped pants
When Mr. K. showed all those films and stuff
Our hero had aboard. Oh he talked tough,
But kindly wrote to Powers' dear old dad
To drop around sometime and see the lad.

A courtly world. Our hero, uninvited,
Found that his hosts could not be more delighted.
His mode of transportation had been curious
(And K., in Paris later, acted furious),
But Powers got a tour of Moscow free,
As welcome as a Chinese VIP,
And wrote his wife about that dismal city
Which seemed to him, in spring, he said, quite pretty.

Midsummer: and they had a little trial,
Rather flamboyant in the Slavic style,
To demonstrate to the incredulous
That Russians could be just as just as us.
The plea was Guilty for that ill-starred visit,
But all the lawyers argued, Whose guilt is it?
Both sides asked jointly, Is the sin poor Powers',
Or is it Dulles's, or Eisenhower's?

Mine, mine! (And yours, of course.) For some dim crime
We sit in solitary doing time
Here at the screen in our own rumpus room,
Confined like Powers sweating out our doom,
Watching these faces face non-controversials
Like Portia Facing Life, between commercials,
While half the world from Tokyo to Rome
Keeps rudely yelling at us to go home.

Well: if we're hated from Peiping to Cuba,
Africa, Europe, probably Aruba,
Just never mind. One musn't act mistrusting.
Maybe it's not our fault we're so disgusting.
(At least Ike says so so it must be true.)
It's just those naughty Commies, not you too.
Our world sags like a fizzled man-made moon,
But never mind. It may be over soon.

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Work of Noble Note

A PANICKY, shortsighted flutter of economic chauvinism has made itself felt in the land since our current $3 billion a year balance of payments deficit caught the fancy of the columnists and finally penetrated the ken of public and politicians.

It is good that we should at last be concerned about the substantial flow of gold from our shores. But it is bad that responsible spokesmen and "informed sources" should rush into print with talk of protective tariffs, of restrictions on the historic freedom of the dollar, of limits on U. S. tourist spending abroad, of curtailed purchases from our allies, or of reduced aid for economic development overseas.

It is worse when respected business firms publicly urge U. S. travelers and shippers to "Buy American" and "to keep the dollars at home" by using only U. S. flag-carriers in international traffic.

To "Buy American" is to sell America short. To urge Americans to stay at home in 1961 is to lose contact with the changing world around us in the most penny-wise and pound-foolish manner possible.

Irresponsible rumor and speculation at home breed uncertainty abroad about the wisdom of U. S. fiscal policies, and uncertainty feeds the world's latent fears of a recrudescence of the economic isolationism with which the United States stagnated world trade in the 1930s.

For example, a senior executive of a medium-sized European air carrier, commenting on the trend toward "go American," pointed out that his company in recent years had purchased more than $500 million worth of U. S. planes and related aviation equipment. He also observed that thousands of European visitors to the United States prefer the "foreign" experience of traveling on an American air or sea carrier. He implied that his company might have to think about acquiring future equipment outside the U. S. and that public and official pressure could develop abroad to have nationals travel exclusively on their own carriers. This, he said frankly, would be bad for everybody.

This is the moment to accentuate the positive, and to neutralize the negative, as *Saturday Review*'s Travel Editor Horace Sutton demonstrates with a twelve-point program for expanded and improved world tourism on page 35 of this issue, which is dedicated to the need, value, and importance of international travel.

A troubled world, confronted with problems of appalling complexity and volatility, must have a two-way traffic in trade, travel, and understanding to survive. Historian Will Durant, in writing of the role of Greece as the center of the ancient world, said, "The crossroads of trade are the meeting place of ideas, the attrition ground of rival customs and beliefs; diversities beget conflict, comparison, and thought; superstitions cancel one another, and reason begins."

America can do no less for the modern world. The developed and underdeveloped nations of the globe are turning insistently to Washington for wise leadership and generous-spirited counsel as a new administration prepares to take office. The Moscow-Peiping axis, girding for economic and ideological competition with the free world for the balance of power in the uncommitted quarters of the globe, could wish nothing more than for our gold problem to provoke us into an intemperate course of trade restrictions.

Our foreign economic policy should include swift Congressional endorsement of the recent agreement in Paris by the United States, Canada, and eighteen West European countries to create the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Both the U. S. and Canada would be full members—instead of mere observers, as in the past—of this revised structure of the old Organization for European Economic Cooperation. The new body will have as a basic aim a joint effort by the North Atlantic Community of advanced nations to help themselves and the less developed nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America to greater prosperity, trade expansion, and economic development.

This is the manner in which to respond to the time in which we live, not by buying American or preaching American.

IN its January 21 issue, *Saturday Review* will publish, in association with the Committee for Economic Development, an exclusive report on the Soviet economy as seen from the inside by six eminent U. S. economists. Their findings will be reported in detail, disclosing publicly for the first time the methods by which the Russian economy, central bastion of the Communist world, organizes itself to generate the strength necessary for all-out competition with the free world.

As part of this report there will be a discussion of the gold problem by one of the world's leading authorities, Per Jacobsson, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund. In assessing the complex economic challenge confronting the United States and the other free nations at this juncture of history, and after reviewing the disruptive impact of our economic isolationism thirty years ago, Dr. Jacobsson made the comment:

"There is work of noble note to be done, and with the greater insight and the more effective institutions that we now possess, there is every reason to believe that we shall be able to do it."

We must have the wit, the wisdom, and the stamina to do this "work of noble note" to which we have been summoned by history.

—WILLIAM D. PATTERSON.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

INTELLIGENCE GAP

N.C.'s EDITORIAL "The Intelligence Gap" [*SR*, Nov. 12] reveals that indeed there is an intelligence gap between the editors of serious publications trying to correctly inform the public and the facts regarding Nike weapons systems. As the designer of these systems, we at Bell Telephone Laboratories would like to have the opportunity of closing this gap. The facts regarding the two presently operational Nike systems, Nike Ajax and Nike Hercules, are fully documented and are as follows:

The initial work which resulted in these systems was begun in 1944 and was sponsored jointly by the Army Ordnance and Air Force. The minimum design objectives with regard to targets were the jet bombers which were at that time under design study in this country—a program which later resulted in the development of the B-47 and B-52. The original study report issued in early 1945 specifically mentions a Mach 1 jet bomber at 60,000 feet as the nominal target.

During the experimental program of the late Forties it was found possible to exceed the minimum design objectives, in some cases by very substantial amounts. In 1950, when it became apparent that the USSR would shortly have jet bombers and nuclear bombs, the decision was made to put Nike Ajax into production. It was in the hands of operational troops in 1953, an exceedingly short interval for a system of this complexity. Quite contrary to the implication of N.C.'s editorial, there is hardly a better example of foresight and timeliness in American weapon development. No enemy U-2 could have flown over a Nike Ajax installation as far back as 1953.

Nike Hercules followed closely on the heels of Nike Ajax and provided greatly extended range and the capability of carrying a nuclear warhead which could destroy a tight formation of jet aircraft with one shot. It became operational in 1957.

Expensive jet bombers have never been available for Nike targets, but small jet-propelled drones with higher performance than any bomber now flying *have* been repeatedly used and successfully destroyed. These small devices are far more difficult targets in many respects than full-scale bombers.

Nike Hercules has been further improved recently and now has in addition a substantial and important capability against short-range missiles which might be carried by submarines or bombers. You have undoubtedly seen in the press reports of recent tests in which Nike Hercules successfully intercepted both a Corporal ballistic missile and Nike Hercules missiles, fired as targets.

N.C.'s remarks about interception reflect the widespread misunderstanding of this process. Although Nike Hercules *does* travel faster than any present or planned jet bomber, it seldom or never needs to chase its target. Your policeman could indeed intercept the Thunderbird if the latter were trying to approach him and the policeman could move *laterally* as fast as the oncoming Thunderbird. This is a matter of maneuverability or capability to accelerate laterally. Nike missiles *are* fast, but the important consideration is that they can far outmaneuver any likely target.

As N.C. indicates, this nation will shortly be exposed to a possible massive attack by ICBMs, a threat against which we presently have no defense. Is he aware that a very massive development effort on the third generation of Nike, Nike Zeus, to counter this threat has been under way for several years? This work started in 1955 in anticipation of this new threat. Was not this timeliness rather than obsolescence?

I share N.C.'s feeling that arms control is the only satisfactory answer to the world's biggest problem, but until progress is made on control of offensive weapons, it seems to me we must continue our best efforts on the development of defensive weapons.

W. C. TINUS,
Vice President,
Bell Telepone Laboratories.
Whippany, N. J.

THROUGH HISTORY WITH J. WESLEY SMITH
"They read bad poetry, drink cheap wine, and shave their beards to appear defiant and difficult."

THE MEN IN HAVANA

FOR SHAME! "Listen Yankee" [*SR*, Dec. 17] is described by its author as being a reflection of the attitude of the persons who make up the Castro regime. In presenting this very pertinent viewpoint C. Wright Mills has done a service to Yankee America.

Would it not have been more honest to choose a reviewer who would review the book rather than parade his own phobias in the guise of a review? A competent freshman English instructor would have rejected this concoction as no review at all.

It would have been fairer if *SR* had turned the book over for review by Batista. . . .

M. H. BAKER.
Minneapolis, Minn.

JULES DUBOIS, reviewing C. Wright Mills's book on Cuba, writes as if there had been no revolution at all, just a bad change of the palace guard. Since he feels the regime is so separated from the people, can he offer an alternative program for employment, welfare, education, and self-respect which he would dare to put before a cross section of Cuban common people? His one recommendation is private investment, but does he consider its record up to 1959 adequate in a country where on a typical day one-quarter of the people willing to work could find none?

I gather Mr. Dubois would like the revolution in Cuba to fail. What would he like to succeed?

WILLIAM PAUL LIVANT.
Ann Arbor, Mich.

IN REGARD TO the review of "Listen Yankee": To purposely print a distorted book review is to deny, in effect, that one's readers are mature enough to make their own choices.

JERRY BUCHMAN.
Chicago, Ill.

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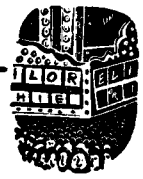

SR GOES TO THE MOVIES

The Show Must Go On—and On

IF George Sidney's production of "Pepe" bears a superficial resemblance to the late Mike Todd's "Around the World in 80 Days," let it be emphasized that the resemblance is purely superficial. Once again there are dozens of top stars making what Todd called "cameo" appearances. Once again we are whisked around the world, although this time it is the world of show biz, a world bounded on the east by Las Vegas, on the west by Hollywood, and on the south by Acapulco. Cantinflas, Mexico's favorite comedian, is again on hand, advanced now from ingenious valet to simple-minded movie producer. And where Mr. Todd's show ran a good three hours, Mr. Sidney's runs a tedious three hours and a half.

No small part of the tedium derives directly from this superabundance of generosity. Based on a play by Ladislas Bush-Fekete, the film attempts to spread a slender story about a has-been director (Dan Dailey) and his sensational discovery (Shirley Jones) across an interminable span of time by interspersing songs, dances, and guest appearances. The only result is that one grows increasingly irritated by the irrelevance of the interpolated material on the one hand, and with the halting development of the story on the other. Everything would have had to be simply top-notch to sustain an entertainment so long, and the plain fact about "Pepe" is that it isn't. Inevitably, there are some bright spots—an excitingly danced "rumble" staged by Eugene Loring, the satiric mimicry of Sammy Davis, Jr., a neatly played little skit with Tony Curtis and Janet Leigh. But the whole is like a plum pudding that is mighty short on plums.

Specifically, what is lacking is the wit, the taste, and the sense of style that lent enchantment to "Around the World." "Pepe" is opulent, flashy, expensive, but singularly devoid of charm. Perhaps, like olives, Cantinflas is an acquired taste; but his draggy-pants buffoonery and his studied appeals for sympathy are neither subtle nor particularly effective. Other comedians are funnier, other actors more moving (and the really great clowns, like Chaplin and Keaton, are both funnier *and* more moving). At the same time, it must be admitted that much of the material he has been handed is not very helpful either—sequences like the one in which he munches an onion in front of Ernie Kovacs, a U. S. customs inspector; or jokes like, "I'm not a moron, I'm a Catholic!"; not to mention the running gag based on the multiple confusions inherent in his claim that a beautiful white horse is his son.

On the production side, with the sole exception of the aforementioned "rumble," the staging of the specialty numbers tends to be garish, vulgar, and unimaginative. Chevalier, surrounded by a dozen spectacularly gowned showgirls, reprises "Mimi" and the "September Song"—with the camera in the one position that can best emphasize his sagging jowls. Shirley Jones leads a horde of Mexican children through a street dance with such determined gaiety, and for so many choruses, that one almost hopes she will twist an ankle on the cobblestones. Color is splashed around with an incredible lack of restraint. The background music, composed by Johnny Green, is invariably loud and brassy. It is, in sum, a singularly joyless entertainment—and just flashy enough, trashy enough, and tradesy enough to win all sorts of Academy Awards.

What John Huston tried to do a year or so ago in "The Unforgiven" has been brought off with far less fuss and feathers, and consequently far greater impact, in a Western called "Flaming Star." For one thing, the central situation is clearer. A widower has married an Indian girl. After twenty years of peace, the Indians take to the warpath, and their son is forced to choose sides. Raised in the ways of the whites, when the showdown comes he is shocked equally by their intolerance and by the savagery of the redskins. The film ends, as it must, on a note of despair. What also differentiates it from the Huston film is a script, written by Clair Huffaker and Nunnally Johnson, that is always taut, tidy, and clear in its exposition. And Don Siegel, the director, has seen to it that the action never flags and that the attention never wanders.

FOR Elvis Presley, as the half-breed, this could be the start of a new career. Apart from the inevitable title song and an early hoedown that introduces the characters, his is a dramatic performance—and a singularly effective one. The deep eyes, filled with resentment, and the curling, sneering lips become part of the characterization. This is still the familiar, physical Elvis, however. It is the depth of feeling he reveals that comes as such a surprise. Dolores Del Rio, beautiful as ever, plays his Indian mother, and the reliable John McIntire is the troubled father. Some of the Indians speak as if they had just flown in from the Actors Lab, and the score sounds as if it had been stitched together from half a dozen cliché Westerns—which is particularly unfortunate, for cliché is precisely what this impressive little film is not.

—ARTHUR KNIGHT.

Memorandum for the Leaders

By Hollis Summers

HE AVOIDED common labor because he believed
Himself an artist, and he worked for a while
Tinting postcards, although their need was small,
And painting watercolors unfortunately needed
Only by a picture frame dealer.

The Viennese refused him in their Academy,
And their School of Painting, and Architecture.
Anyhow, the books say he was insecure
And lazy, and like an artist often, hungry
Often, and once, at least, hysterically

Blind. He called himself a Decorator's
Man to cover the time his mustached mouth
Could not admit, in print, he painted houses,
Though he played his part of artist as martyr.
Well. Yearning, he designed posters.

Men died because he was not a better painter.
He found definitions to shout against
Art and its quiet statement.
He ended as a persuasive orator
Having taken lessons from an actor.

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TV AND RADIO

Another Viewpoint

THE ONLY individual who has legal access to TV-radio is a qualified candidate for public office—and then only if equal time is offered to other candidates. Congress suspended this right during the 1960 political campaign, with respect to candidates for President and Vice President. It did this by amending Section 315 of the Federal Communications Act. Congress also instructed the FCC to report, not later than March 1, 1961, on the effect of the suspension. It asked the commission to recommend any future amendments to the "vexatious" Section 315. The broadcasting industry persuaded Congress to suspend the equal-time clause so that the networks could provide free time for "the Great Debates" without having to include minority-party candidates for the chief offices. Some broadcasters now assert that "the Great Debates" are a must in future Presidential elections. They also argue that to get such debates during state and local campaigns, Section 315 ought to be permanently revoked.

The CBS Television Network point of view in this matter is stated in "Equal Time," a network "occasional paper." The pamphlet thoughtfully discusses this important issue. It recognizes opposing arguments and attempts to refute them. It fails, however, to carry the dialectic far enough; and this citizen-viewer would like to contribute another viewpoint to the discussion. The network argument is that equal time was originally nobly intended but that it simply hasn't worked in the public interest. Under Section 315, broadcasters are not obliged to give any candidate free time. If they choose not to do so, no candidate gets free time. All candidates, in that case, can buy time. This gives an advantage to the candidates with the fatter purses. It also deprives the public, argues the CBS pamphlet, of opportunities to see and hear broadcast confrontations similar to the Kennedy-Nixon debates. Another network argument is that Section 315 ignores the fact that ours is really a two-party system.

The network maintains that the responsible broadcast journalist, in order to render the most effective public service, should have "the right to distinguish as any sensible citizen would do . . . between the significant candidates and the fringe or crackpot candidates." Let us, declares the pamphlet, enjoy the same privileges afforded the newspaper journalist under the First Amendment. This observer favors freedom for the broadcaster to orient, to clarify issues—even to editorialize. I am opposed, however, to the broadcasters' freedom to restrict my right to judge for myself, in equal measure, all candidates for public office.

A candidate who qualifies for public office must have the indispensable correlative right to have access to the electorate—or else he has nothing. Newspapers, it is true, in their choice of what is newsworthy, do discriminate among candidates. Candidates who are the victims of such discrimination, however, are not precluded by anyone else's decision from publishing their own newspapers (some actually do). They can stuff mailboxes with their printed views. This may be unequal access, admittedly, but it is still access not dependent entirely on pocketbook size. The minority candidate who is discriminated against by the broadcasters cannot set up his own transmitter without a government license, granted only after the lengthy, costly procedure of a comparative hearing, and oftentimes not then.

IF he gets an unfair shake in buying time on the air, he may get no shake at all in his demands for free and equal time—or merely a pittance if he is left to the mercy of the broadcaster. I, as a "sensible citizen," may very well agree with the broadcast journalist that one candidate is "significant" and another "fringe or crackpot." Should I not have the right, nevertheless, to make that decision *after* seeing and hearing all candidates myself?

Is is too much to ask of our licensees that they permit us to hear and see all of the candidates who offer themselves for office? Some of the minor ones may be more interesting than the major ones. Are their divergent opinions "substantial" and "worth while"? Who is to judge? Nothing in our republic is more important than the machinery of electing our government officials. To intrude any broadcast journalist's judgment between the voter and his equal access to all candidates is to distort the tenuous majority-minority balance and blunt the cutting edge of change. It would be a dangerous mistake, it seems to me, to revoke Section 315 permanently. —ROBERT LEWIS SHAYON.

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THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE TRAVELER

By HORACE SUTTON

I AM hoping that the new Administration understands that tourism doesn't necessarily mean skylarking trips to Europe and sun-filled days in Florida. Tourism, as it flourishes today, reaches virtually all our citizens and it could reach many people of foreign nations with whom we should be making friends. Moreover, it is big business. This country spent $22 billion on travel in 1960. The world probably spent $50 billion.

The troubles of tourism and government controls have been examined in these columns since 1949, when we first wrote about the effrontery of our entrance requirements as well as the inequities of maintaining the 15 per cent travel tax that was instituted as a wartime measure. As far back as 1952, under the title "The Unwelcome Mat," we wrote of the incredible obstacles, embarrassments, and unpleasantness that awaited any foreigners who sought to be tourists in the United States. As we pointed out at the time, America was trying desperately to sell democracy while employing the practices of a police state on people eager to see this democracy in action.

Just a year ago, as Visit U.S.A. Year was about to get under way, we invited a cross section of celebrated Americans to offer their suggestions of places that foreigners ought to visit in the U.S.A. At the same time, we warned about the countless barriers that still faced any foreigner who indeed intended to come to visit us at the invitation of our President. We talked then of visa procedures, of customs inspections, and of domestic travel taxes. Our terminology prompted a long protest from the State Department, which we printed in full (*SR*, Apr. 16, 1960) and to which we responded in full.

At the end of Visit U.S.A. Year we assessed the results, and found it, and called it, a flop. The figures bore us out. The increase in numbers of foreigners visiting us in 1960 was the lowest for any, save one, of the last six years.

In the meantime, however, a new and urgent factor came to the fore: our frightening gold loss. While some strident voices cried out to stop the foreign spending by U.S. travelers, others realized that the quick way to restore our payments balance without curtailing trade and travel was to invite foreign tourists here. We treated at length on this subject (*SR*, Dec. 17, 1960), and we called for a course of action that would at last motivate a tourist flow to the U.S. While we regret that the motivation, now at last gathering steam, was not based on such a noble purpose as furthering understanding between peoples, still that desirable result would in itself, we feel, be a by-product of the effort which has been spurred by economic need.

To a new administration which will take control at Washington in less than a fortnight's time, we respectfully and hopefully submit the following needs and aims in the field of American travel, now this nation's third largest industry:

1. The establishment of a United States department of travel with a travel commissioner appointed by the President.

2. The establishment of travel promotion offices overseas, particularly in London, Paris, Frankfurt, Tokyo, and Sydney. We point out that in the competition for men's minds through the means of travel, the Soviet

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Union has once more taken the initiative from us. While making travel to its country easy for foreigners, Americans included, it now maintains travel information and booking offices in all the nations of Europe save Spain, Portugal, and Greece, as well as bureaus in Cairo, India, Indonesia, Japan, Afghanistan, and of course the socialist countries.

3. The launching of a public relations and advertising program designed to promote travel to the U.S. Simultaneously, we shall need a domestic familiarization program to acquaint all our citizens with the benefits, indeed the necessity, of foreign tourism in the U.S. Our tourist plant will have to be retooled to receive foreign trade.

4. The relaxation of travel barriers to the U.S., which not only dissuade foreigners from visiting here, but impart an unfriendly image of the U.S. abroad. We include barriers erected by:

   a. The State Department, which issues visas and devises visa forms and examinations.

   b. The Justice Department, which is responsible for the efficient functioning of our Immigration and Naturalization Service. Some thought must be given to processing passengers in their native tongues.

   c. The Treasury Department, which is responsible for the functioning of its customs inspectors as well as for the rules of the Internal Revenue Department, which requires any visitor spending more than thirty days in this country to appear at a U.S. tax office and file an affidavit assuring us he made no money while here.

   d. The Congress, which has enacted laws requiring action by federal agencies outlined above.

5. Foreign governments should be invited to relax their own currency regulations that restrict visitors from buying dollars.

6. We call for a new look at the routes of U. S. airlines and the complications of routings which choke off tourism and hobble the comfortable movements of potential travelers. We cite, as one incidental example, the case of Pan American Grace Airways, whose new jets in theory could fly to the exciting tourist country of Peru nonstop from New York in seven hours. The line, however, is required, due to paper complications, to fly from New York to Miami (and stop there) over the technical route of National Airlines. It flies from Miami to Panama over the technical franchise held by Pan American Airways. Only when it leaves Panama is it at last on its own. The stops have forced it to have berths built into its jets, and the flying time to Peru is so long and the stops are so inconvenient that the destination loses its appeal.

7. We note that it is a peculiar irony of travel within the U. S. that a white man cannot seem to get a job as a Pullman porter and a Negro cannot seem to get a job either on the flight deck or in the cabin of a major U. S. airline.

8. The reservations systems now employed by U. S. domestic airlines need new appraisal. The current system, under which a prospective passenger holding a confirmed ticket and reservation may fail to show up at flight time without incurring any penalty, has resulted in disorder, empty space on fully booked planes, discommoded passengers, and lost revenue both to the airline and the place of destination.

9. In promoting travel within the U. S., both for our own citizens (to hold down the gold loss) and for foreign tourists (to ease the balance of payments), the airline weight allowances on domestic flights should be reexamined. Current regulations call for a maximum free allowance of forty pounds in all classes whether a passenger is flying from New York to Boston for a day's business or from Seattle to Miami for a month's vacation.

10. The Department of the Interior might well enhance the nation's interest in its national parks by promoting nearby or in-park accommodations in newer parks. We think especially of the limited accommodations available at Everglades Park, except at Flamingo, and of the severely limited and expensive accommodations available adjacent to the Virgin Islands National Park. Conservation is important, but conservation without appreciation is nothing.

11. Visitors to the U. S. from abroad tell us that we surround ourselves with a "Dollar Curtain" that makes tourist life here so expensive as to be impractical. It may be necessary to offer a "tourist dollar" to bona fide foreign tourists. If this proves impractical or if the Congress refuses to authorize it, then we shall be required to mount a knowledgeable campaign to inform visitors how to see the U. S. on curtailed funds. There is, we feel, no country in the world where food and accommodations hold up so well as the class of facility descends. Low-priced hotels still have rooms with bath. Cafeterias, drugstores, and Automats and some roadside stands offer low-cost but frequently high-quality food. Where to find these places and how to order in them will be a point of necessary publicity.

12. Travel safety, especially in view of the bizarre air accidents at year's end, will certainly be a topic of Congressional debate and perhaps federal action. The death rate per hundred million passenger miles flown increased from 0.45 in 1958 to 0.65 as 1960 came to a close. As jet traffic increases, the death rate in the air will increase unless better controls are established and the bickering between federal control agencies and pilots' associations, both private and commercial, comes to a halt. While calling for stricter federal controls in the air, we should also like to point out that the highway death rate is now 2.4, and the time has long since come for a federal highway regulatory body for the nation's roads. Obviously a Presidential committee for highway safety is not enough. In 1959, 37,800 died on U. S. roads, not to count the 1,400,000 who were injured. And the figures for the last ten years showed we killed 375,000 on the roads since 1949, injured 13,500,000—a figure equal to all the people living in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden combined.

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Hyde Park. —*BTA.*

A POLITICAL GUIDE FOR TOURISTS

If the imbalance of dollars does not cause a federal curtailment of travel by U.S. citizens, we can expect at least to meet, perhaps to surpass, the grand exodus of 1959 when we sent 7,000,000 people abroad, a million and a half of them beyond the limits of Canada and Mexico. With jets and U.S. curiosity carrying people to remote corners, it is imperative, if the interchange of peoples is to breed understanding between them, for Americans to know of the political and social problems in the nations visited by its travelers. In that interest Saturday Review offers this world-wide political primer containing reports from around the world.

GREAT BRITAIN: By Eric Britter, *chief correspondent, New York bureau, The Times of London.* The British have a quaint conviction that their form of democracy is the best in the world. It is not a good gambit to suggest to a Briton that his country is really run by the "Establishment," an amorphous group of privileged persons who wear the right "old school" ties and therefore get ahead in business and public life, while others more worthy but humbly-born people are excluded from advancement.

To be honest, there is still an element of truth in this "Establishment" talk, but it is a vanishing element. In these egalitarian times the leaders of the Conservative Party are often self-made men, while many Labor leaders are aristocratic in their origin. So also in business circles in the "City." The same is, of course, true of American public life although the party labels are different.

A more valid difference between the two systems is that in Britain "Communism" is not a dirty word, while "liberalism" is highly respectable. Thus, it is no good for an American to suggest to his British acquaintance that "the only good Commie is a dead Commie," or that "wooly-minded liberals are the curse of society." Such intolerance, while by no means common in this country, is almost nonexistent in Britain.

On the other hand, unilateral nuclear disarmament has many adherents there, and the American visitor will be well advised not to discuss the "Ban the Bomb" movement, unless he wants a heated political argument. The same applies to British bases for Polaris-armed U.S. submarines.

Color prejudice, which used to be strong in Britain, has diminished greatly since the Empire gave way to the Commonwealth. Even the influx of several hundred thousand West Indians in recent years has failed to provide such "rabble-rousers" as Sir Oswald Mosley with enough ammunition to win votes.

On a more general plane, the "welfare state" is today accepted by most Britons as a desirable objective—more-so than by most Americans.

This is most evident in the case of Britain's National Health Service, which has, in the view of all dispassionate observers, proved a success and is there to stay. Such "socialized medicine" may still be anathema to the medical profession and many others in the United States, but that would be a distinctly unpopular view to propound to the ordinary Briton, who knows only that his medical bills have gone down, while his children's health is better than that of his own generation.

Such differences apart, it remains true to say that the people of Britain and the U. S. have more in common than almost any other two peoples.

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FRANCE: By David Schoenbrun, *CBS Correspondent in Paris, and author of "As France Goes."* A number of tourists found themselves in the middle of a revolution when they came through Paris in the spring of 1958. It is not impossible that the same may happen in the spring of 1961. There will be a big difference, however, if it does happen this year. The last time, the people of Paris did not care much whether the Fourth Republic lived or died. At least, they did not care enough to go out and fight for the Fourth Republic against the return of Charles de Gaulle. This time, if there is a test of strength, most of the people would be for de Gaulle.

If trouble does come in France, it will be centered around Paris, Marseilles, and Toulouse. History is rarely made in Cannes or Monte Carlo. As for Paris, we pass on to you the advice given by our daughter, age ten, back in 1958, to her grandfather, who expressed concern about the revolution we had just lived through: "Grandpa, don't worry about me," said Lucy. "Riots take place on the Champs-Elysées or the Place de la Concorde but never on the Avenue Bosquet. The Seventh Arrondissement is quite tranquil, Grandpa."

So, if you're coming to Paris, make sure to keep a nervous eye on the Champs-Elysées and spend most of your time with us in the Seventh Arrondissement. After all, our district has the Eiffel Tower, the Ecole Militaire, Napoleon's Tomb, and some wonderful restaurants.

FRANCE AND ALGERIA: By Frank White, *formerly chief of the Paris Bureau of Time.* For most of its seven grisly years the war in Algeria has been represented both abroad and in France by a series of grotesque oversimplifications. People of liberal leanings confidently assessed the affair as another case of vested interests defending colonial profits and privilges.

The other view held that the rebellion was the work of a small group of Arab fanatics to whom tyranny over their fellow Moslems was more important than the struggle for independence. De Gaulle himself frequently refers to the rebel leaders as a "handful of misfits."

A more recent tenet is that the Algerian war simply has no solution. An important body of Frenchmen—editors, politicians, and intellectuals—is unhappily convinced either that the war cannot successfully be halted and/or that it should not be. However bizarre their position may sound, it is not the attitude of cynics or lightweights. The view is based on the very supportable notion that a victory by either side risks being worse than continued fighting. Everybody knows that after "peace" is restored more Moslems will die of vengeance than were ever killed in combat.

There is verity in each of these positions. The "colons" did and do seek to preserve the status quo ante but the truth is that they count for little in the Algerian war. The rebel leadership may not turn out to be a Communist despotisim but it clearly isn't democratic. The longer the war lasts the sounder the franc becomes. So the question of what solution there is often is asked. The rebels refuse de Gaulle; de Gaulle repects the rebels. Partition—often discussed—is unthinkable politically, impossible economically.

The fact is that de Gaulle after long, perhaps too long, delay decided to brush aside the arguments and proceed directly to his goal: independence for Algeria. That this was his intention should have been clear from the beginning. After all, he had gone much farther and much faster already with thirteen former French colonies comprising over 30,000,000 primitive peoples in black Africa.

Why did de Gaulle wait so long? Did some miscalculation upset his plans, ruin his timing, threaten this success of his whole operation? The answer here is patently yes. In the beginning de Gaulle assumed that his own prestige —if given time to register effectively— would convince Frenchmen at home and the Army in Algeria that in the end independence for Algeria constituted the only course that France could pursue with honor and safety. If this policy found favor and support in Metropolitan France and with the military, he understandably foresaw no reason why the Moslems should object. Quite the contrary: their faith and trust represented the one solid political factor in the whole picture. As far as the colons were concerned he would not flinch before their sound and fury.

But it hasn't worked that way—not yet at least. Faith in Charles de Gaulle remains high among the Moslems who live in the *medinas* and *douars* of Algeria as their moving demonstrations to him the second week in December demonstrated. But to the FLN leadership in Tunis, de Gaulle's popularity with their people in Algeria represents a threat to, not a guarantee of, their power and authority. Time and time again Fernat Abbas has voiced this extraordinary complaint: "We can't permit France to give us our independence. We must tear it away."

GERMANY: By William Henry Chamberlin, *author of many political books and editorial contributor to the Wall Street Journal.* What is left of Germany is divided between the German Federal Republic, with its capital in the Rhineland university city of Bonn and the so-called German Democratic Republic, a Communst-ruled state entirely dependent on the Soviet Union, with its capital in East Berlin, the part of the now divided former German capital that is under Soviet military control. The division of Germany is deeply regretted by most Germans on both sides of the line of demarcation, which starts at the Baltic Sea east of Luebeck and runs in a generally north-south direction through the Harz Mountains, turning east to the frontier of Czechoslovakia, leaving Bavaria entirely in the Federal Republic. However, the Soviet Government has always refused proposals to hold free all-German elections (there is no freedom of speech, press, election, or assembly in the "German Democratic Republic") and the Western powers and the Federal Republic have rejected formulas for unification that would tend toward establishing total Communist domination.

The German currency, created from scratch in 1948, is now one of the "hardest" currencies in Europe. Parliamentary institutions and the rule of law have been restored after Hitler's tyranny and, fifteen years after the end of the war, there is no evidence of the right-wing and left-wing extremism that collapsed the Weimar Republic.

Germany's revival as an ally of the West and the strongest industrial power in Europe outside the Iron Curtain is largely due to the achievements of two men: the amazing eighty-five-year-old Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, whose political life may be said to have begun at seventy, and Ludwig Erhard, the rotund, enormously energetic Minister of Economics. While Adenauer, by his wise and steady political leadership, has built up Germany's status as an equal partner in the Western front against Communism, Erhard, by sweeping away Nazi, wartime, and occupational controls and restoring the forces of free enterprise and economic incentive, has been the main architect of the German "economic miracle."

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—*Wide World.*

Even governments, with their intricate system of foreign pulse-taking, read signals incorrectly. James C. Hagerty, Presidential press secretary (above), is being rescued from a mob at the Tokyo airport. In a face-losing move, President Eisenhower later canceled his trip. Below, Vice President Nixon's car is subjected to the fury of a Latin-American mob in Caracas.

ITALY: By Walter Guzzardi, Jr., *Associate Editor, Fortune; formerly Time Bureau Chief, Rome.* There is only one ruling party: a great, sprawling organization called Christian Democracy, which is at once a party, a government, and a social movement. There is no likely alternative to Christian Democracy in Italy; no loyal opposition exists which approaches the strength required to turn the Christian Democrats out of office.

The Christian Democrats are now flabby with fifteen years of uninterrupted political power. Their party is speckled with petty corruption; the *mancia,* politely translated as a tip, is a way of life in government offices. The Christian Democrats have failed to reduce Italian unemployment, or to overcome the acute poverty in the south, or to eliminate the social injustices which divide Italians into servants or *signori.*

To find an outlet for this frustration, 6,000,000 Italians voted Communist in the last election. Just as many will vote Communist in the next one. The votes are protests against Christian Democracy. Since the Communists are outspokenly anticlerical, they are also protests against the political influence of the Catholic Church, in Italy deep in politics and far from its spiritual mission. The trouble with voting Communist as a protest is that it has made the Communists the second largest political party in the country, after the Christian Democrats; the Communists can never legally come to power in Italy; so no democratic alternative to Christian Democracy is created, and the circle is closed.

All this would be very depressing were it not for the psychological configuration. The Italian is brilliant at putting a good face on things political.

CENTRAL EUROPE: By Seymour Freidin, *European Correspondent of the New York Post.* U. S. official relations with Tito's Yugoslavia are the best in the whole area of Communist-governed Europe. An American tourist, savoring the splendid panorama of the Dalmatian Coast or the inland lakes, might go a month without getting into a political discussion.

If you do, be sure you know a little of local conditions. Many Yugoslavs don't care for their own regime. But they resent foreigners who tell them how much better it is elsewhere. The security police, the UDBA, is ubiquitous but well concealed. You can have political arguments if you want them. Nobody will bother you so long as you don't distribute pamphlets or make public speeches.

In Czechoslovakia, the police and hotel staffs will keep a careful eye on you. Here you will encounter occasional deliberate provocation. At a bar or restaurant, some young man or woman will pointedly ask how you like or dislike what you have seen. Either clam up or tell him what you think. U. S. policy being on the pan such a case have your arguments well sorted out.

Czechoslovakia is tightly controlled and most people will avoid chance political talks with a foreigner, especially an American. Keep that in mind. It's much different up in Poland. Everyone, or so it seems, is *enragé* in Poland. All they do is talk politics and love to roast the Communist regime with a foreigner as an audience.

You'll find that the Poles figure the government of Wladyslaw Gomulka is about the best accommodation they can obtain under the present power scheme. They can talk pretty freely, where the others cannot. But the Poles cannot, and are reluctant today to think much beyond complaints and savage caricature of the regime.

Our relations with Poland are good for a U. S.-Communist accommodation —not as good as with Yugoslavia, but then Tito is a maverick while Gomulka is faithful in his way to Nikita Khrushchev. Go further east, though, to Romania, and it's much different. Be very careful there.

The Romanians—regime people, of

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course—are very suspicious, even of the American innocents abroad. They see each tourist as a potential saboteur and troublemaker. Unless you are goaded into a political talk, avoid it. If you feel you must, do it dispassionately and walk away when you're finished. The same is true in Bulgaria. Be careful there of people who say they once attended the American College. They won't approach you unless they are told to.

Swinging back, say, to Hungary, you are bound to be annoyed by slogans, signs, and explanations of how Hungarians love the regime. Chances are, however, that provocateurs will avoid you. Our official relations are at the bottom of mere formality.

Except for Yugoslavia, it's not a relaxing time. One more word of advice: Don't take photos unless you find out first if it's all right to unlimber your camera. Bridges, factories, airports, and government buildings are usually on a banned list. If you think it's all worth your time and money, try it. I'd advise Venice.

THE SOVIET UNION: By Henry Shapiro, *UPI Bureau Chief in Moscow since 1939; recent winner, Distinguished Achievement Award in Journalism, University of California.* The U-2 incident and the intensive Soviet campaign for "vigilance" that followed it, as well as years of cold war and anti-American propaganda, have not destroyed the vast reservoir of peoples' friendliness and good will for Americans.

The internationalist atmosphere of the 1920s when "world revolution" was in the air has given way to a mood of self-conscious nationalism and pride in the country's achievements. Travelers will find few Russians, officials, or private individuals interested in discussing ideological problems. They may run into citizens who are amazingly frank in their expression of discontent and criticism of the regime. But the grumblers seldom think in terms of political alternatives to a system into which they were born and which they appear to take for granted. Their criticism is addressed more toward reforms and improvements within the system rather than to its overthrow.

The ubiquitous Intourist guide with whom all travelers are afflicted is not necessarily a dedicated, missionary Communist of infallible authority and encyclopaedic knowledge who can answer all questions from the dimensions of the latest Sputnik to Ulanova's style of dancing. There are, of course, party-line Komsomols among the young guides, men who speak only the language of the Communist catechism. But more often than not they are students whose sole interests in the job are the opportunity to perfect their foreign language and familiarize themselves with Western ways.

A visit to the Soviet Union is neither an adventure into darkest Africa nor a *lustreise* to an Italian spa. It is a journey to a country with a different way of life, a self-conscious society whose traditional sense of inferiority with regard to the West is gradually changing into a feeling of superiority. The Soviet Union is far from an open society in the Western sense, and much is still concealed from the prying eyes of the Western tourists.

But the Russian people do not regiment easily. The fourth decade after the revolution they appear less "gleichschaltet" (coordinated) than the Germans were immediately after the Nazis took power.

—*H. S.*

EAST BERLIN: Communist-sponsored rally in the shadow of Stalinallee, Red-built apartment-lined showplace—"the division of Germany is deeply regretted by both sides. . . ."

ISRAEL: By Alvin Rosenfeld, *NBC's correspondent in Jerusalem.* Armistice agreements, rather than peace treaties, exist. There are no diplomatic contacts with the Arab nations, no mail routes or telephone links between Israel and the peoples next door, no trade.

Although the border has been quiet, as the Israelis see it, Arab hostility remains formidable and menacing. The Israelis point to the Arab boycott, the Suez blockade, and Arab threats to destroy Israel in an eventual new round of warfare. (The Arabs point to the running sore of the Arab refugees and say Israel is expansionist; the deadlock continues.)

In the stated Israeli view, peace would be wonderful but, failing that, unblinking vigilance and strong military forces are essential. The burden of armament is costly, grows ever more expensive, is a constant drain on the economy and the major reason for extremely heavy taxation. The draft takes most eighteen-year-olds, the boys for two and a half years, the girls for two years.

At the same time, tension is nonexistent. In divided Jerusalem Israeli children play unconcernedly within easy rifle range of Jordanian Legionaires on the serrated wall of the Old City. While political and military strategy must take the Arab problem into account, the average man rarely thinks about it.

The second dominant factor in Israeli politics is the challenge of the country's development. Newly established Israel possessed not only a desert (the Negev) which comprised half the country's territory but additional stretches of good yet empty land. In every area, from stamp-design to mineral exploitation, there was pioneering to be done.

A rush of energy and an outpouring of wealth from Jewish and other sources round the world have resulted in significant progress. The grim austerity of the early Fifties has given way to a flood of goods, and—miracle of miracles—once-Spartan Israel has even got itself a few good chefs. However, the balance of payments remains lopsided, much of the desert is still barren, and industrial development has a long way to go.

Immigrant absorption is another basic factor of life. To 1948's Jewish population of 650,000, nearly a million immigrants from dozens of countries, a variety of cultures, and differing stages of development were added.

A fourth factor might be termed the heritage of the past. This is a many-chambered affair. It includes the shared heritage of the Bible, Jewish history, and Jewish persecution. But

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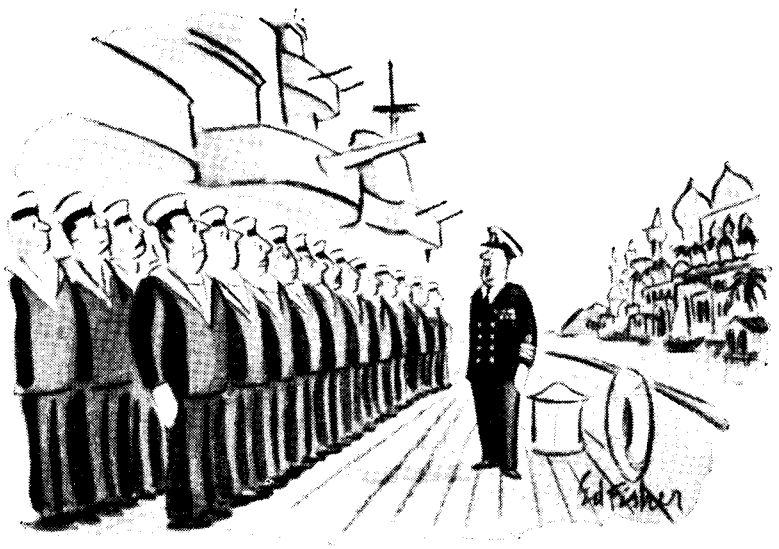
it also includes the heritage of a Palestinian Jewish community that was abuilding for half a century before statehood and which created its own precedents, thought patterns, way of doing things, clichés, leaders, and institutions.

The Israel of today elects by proportional representation and has a 120-man, unicamerial parliament with twelve parties represented. The Israeli government, perforce, has always been a coalition, with all the complications which that entails, but has always been dominated by David Ben-Gurion's social democratic Mapai party. While private industry grows apace, the trade union federation—with its industrial empire—remains a major power.



—© *Punch.*

"We're here on what is known as a 'good-will visit.' I'm afraid shore leave for you men will be out of the question."

THE MIDDLE EAST AND THE ARABS: By Jeanette Wakin, *now preparing her doctoral dissertation in Semitic philology; a frequent traveler in the Middle East.* The intricacies and vagaries of politics may be explained to the visitor by an old Arab proverb. "My brother and I will fight our cousin, my cousin and I will fight our neighbor, my neighbor and I will fight the foreigner."

For centuries, foreigner has been identified with Westerner, but since the end of the British mandate in Palestine on May 14, 1948, it has been Israel, regarded as the protegé of the West, that has epitomized the foreign enemy for the Arabs. In this situation, the Arab refugees from Palestine, whose number has now swollen to over 1,000,000 and who are still living in camps scattered in a troubled perimeter around Israel, constitute the living reminder to the Arabs of the enemy in their midst. The fires that play such a large part in sustaining most of the Arab leaders are kept burning by the intractable insistence that the refugees must go home again. While the Israelis insist that the refugee problem belongs to an over-all peace settlement to end the uneasy truce that is still in effect, the Arabs have so far been unwilling to negotiate a peace settlement. Thus, for over twelve years, political life in the Arab countries has revolved not around the enormous problems of poverty, population, and progress, so much as around the uninvited foreigner, Israel.

Among themselves, the Arab countries have been far from united. Long before Gamal Abdel Nasser's coup d'état overthrew King Farouk in 1952, nationalists in the Middle East had dreamed of the rise of an Arab Prussia to unify the Arab world. Although Egypt is strenuously putting forth the view—which has been widely accepted—that the Arabs are waiting for Nasser, outraged voices of dissent are heard in Jordan and Iraq. Even Syria, which Nasser incorporated as a junior partner to form the three-year-old United Arab Republic, is becoming restive. Jordan, heavily committed to and subsidized by the West, and Iraq, heavily influenced by Communist-supported factions, have traditionally opposed what they regard as Egyptian imperialism.

In spite of the wrangling among governments, Nasser remains the popular hero of Arab nationalism and a symbol of growing strength against Israel. With his 1955 arms deal that officially ushered the Soviet into the Middle East, and with his successful political recovery from the 1958 attack on Suez by France, Britain, and Israel, he captured the imagination of the Arab masses. Within Egypt and outside, they identified their increasing dignity and self-respect with the figure of Nasser who, last fall, even stood among the great powers at the United Nations as a peacemaker. Nasser's domestic vision involves a transformation of Egyptian life. A program to fight the immense and widespread poverty of a dangerously overpopulated country is heavily subsidized by Russian loans and implemented by ambitious, though sometimes controversial, national planning.

In the rest of the Middle East, Saudi Arabia and the oil sheikdoms continue to occupy themselves counting dollars. Turkey and Iran, the major non-Arabic-speaking countries of the area, receive their dollars in generous U. S. aid, in exchange for their firm commitment to the Western camp. However, the aftermath of the recent military coup in the former has left the country unsettled, and Iran is still dangerously threatened by the poverty and political intrigue that surrounds the Shah's Peacock Throne. Lebanon, divided evenly in its population between Christians and Moslems, is trying to maintain its traditional middle-man role in Middle Eastern politics and business.

WEST AFRICA: By Peter Ritner *author of "The Death of Africa."* Now that the colonial experience is ended, the alert and articulate West African is eager to free himself of what he considers to be the hangover of "economic colonialism." And because he feels that Americans do not comprehend the nature and the painfulness of this condition he wants to talk to us about it. In other words, once the American arrives he will be told over and over again about the difficulties of earning a living, establishing a little security, and developing an up-to-date and industrializing society in West Africa. Furthermore, these difficulties are the fault of us Westerners, the West African thinks, rather than of Africans. The economic relationship which has long existed between West Africa and the West has been a one-way street—almost never working to the advantage of Africa, the infinitely weaker partner. In Ghana, therefore, Americans will be asked what they intend to do about stabilizing the failing world-price of cocoa, on which Ghana's livelihood depends, an artificial and precarious state of affairs for which Western investors were originally responsible. He will be asked when the capital-rich countries of the West are going to let a little of their money flow in Africa's direction, for the construction of the Volta Dam Project or the Kuilu Project or the Inga Falls Project, all of which have been fruitlessly promoted by African leaders for a decade or more. In former French West Africa the Africans are worried about widespread decay of the "agricultural sector," in countries which are becoming more and more overcrowded and dependent upon their own

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food crops. When is the West going to initiate urgently needed regional development programs like America's TVA? In former French Equatorial Africa the same sort of question will be posed about our plans for reforesting vast tracts of "overlumbered" area. In Guinea the American will be asked about long-term, low-interest loans, and about fixed prices for the product of Guinea's new aluminum industry.

When, as will surely happen, the American visitor to West Africa is shocked by the sourness with which most younger Africans view America he should keep these things in mind, understanding that these ambitious young men feel that America has consistently ignored the African facts of life and has consistently refused to make the relatively small sacrifices that would enable the African himself to do something about them. And on this point the West African has the right of it. America *has* paid no attention to the potential damsites of West Africa. France *did* cut off Guinea's food supplies after she opted for independence. There *has* been no loosening up of the punishingly tight Western capital market. And Americans bound for West Africa had better get explanations ready on the why of these things. For it is embitterment with the West and with America that lies at the root of the "Communism" now flourishing in this whole area. The West African is not interested in ideology; he does not want to argue Marx. What is coming to fascinate him more than anything else, however, is the "Experiment" of China, a country as poor as his own that pulled itself up by its own bootstraps, in the face of the West's hostility, to the level of integrated steel plants and thermonuclear bombs. The Chinese people are paying an unbelievable price for this program. But is the West ever going to be prepared to suggest and assist with an alternative? That is what the West African wants to know.

Toure Balewa Selassie Mboya Nkrumah

SOUTHERN AFRICA: By Peter Ritner, *author of "The Death of Africa."*

"Race" is the universal concern in Southern Africa—the last part of the continent where European settlers, as contrasted with colonial administrators, still call the tune. The best study of the Union itself is entitled "The Politics of Inequality"—in other words, the politics of *race*—and the race *problem*, in every one of its obsessive and wearying disguises, swamps everyone's conversation without letup. The American visitor who wants to join in on the discussion may as well know in advance that he does so under the handicap of a well-publicized race problem of his own. His South African interlocutors do not expect the American to take a lofty or moralistic tone in regard to their troubles. Many times the American will be informed that his forebears exterminated the red man and for 180 years systematically exploited the American Negro, at first politically, then economically. This is no less than what the white man is doing in Southern Africa. The U. S. visitor hears that the American public has generally shown no practical interest in racial equality. Intermarriage, for example, is something at which presumably most Americans still balk; hence we seem implicitly still to accept the inferiority of the Negro. So it is in South Africa. The South African white disclaims any desire to meddle in *our* affairs. He insists only that we be candid with him and with ourselves, so that we can sympathize with the constitutional measures he is constantly devising for his defense against the black man.

The American Negro forms one-ninth of our population; in Africa this ratio is much more than reversed. For what it is worth, North America is predominantly a "white" continent; Africa is "black," inhabited by a people who at this very moment are reaching out in every direction for new roles in world history. America is sheltered behind her oceans; South Africa is not. In America racism is primarily a matter of our being untrue to our religious and political ideals; in Africa racism—anti-black racism, anyway—is ludicrously unrealistic and foredoomed. But this parlous strategical position—whatever may be said for its morality—is what hardly any South African white will intelligently discuss. To any American who has been in the place three weeks it is obvious that the country is going to blow up in ten or twenty years at the most. But South African whites seem honestly to feel that their fate rests entirely in their own hands.

One finds other shades of opinion, of course. If one encounters one of the few members of the South African Liberal Party he finds a man who accepts the inevitability of "black" government in Southern Africa and tries to think of ways to avoid the inaugural "bloodbath." There are others, followers of Mr. Garfield Todd in the Rhodesias, for example, who hope for an "arrangement" to be worked out whereby the white man gains permanent guarantees of a special position in a moderate "black" state. Most other people sincerely believe that a firm stand now by the whites settled in Southern Africa, backed by a firmness throughout the Western world, will suffice to halt the Africanization of Africa somewhere north of the Zambezi, and that the anomalous states now in Southern Africa, small white minorities dominating to the point of enslavement their black populations, can survive.

But perhaps the fairest thing to say is that the majority of white South Africans don't seriously think about politics at all. They talk forever about "race" and the nuances of "race," but one wonders whether they ever bear down genuinely to analyze their position and their prospects. In any case, the American visitor to Southern Africa will never be permitted to talk about anything else. On the streets he will see thousands of Africans, but they will ordinarily not talk to him at all; they are listening to the "winds of change" blowing from the North while enjoying their own thoughts about the resolution of South Africa's dilemma. And the American will come to know, as its guest, a prosperous and cordial white community, obsessed with the queerness of their lives, nervously ready to lash out resentfully at any criticism, yet in the main unable to grasp the formidable fact of their isolation and to do something to end it.

(*Continued on page* 45)

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EAST AFRICA: By Robert S. Kane, *author-photographer of the forthcoming "Africa A to Z" (Doubleday) and roving African correspondent for Worldwide Press Service.* As far as London and the East Africa Tourist Travel Association are concerned (and they *are* concerned), East Africa is that part of the continent which flies the Union Jack. British simplification notwithstanding, this is by no means all of East Africa, but it does include the "Crown Colony and Protectorate" of Kenya (the complexity of imperial terminology can demand that a country be both colony and protectorate), where a privileged white-farmer minority has at last been warned by the Colonial Office that it will not be indulged much longer and that Kenya will ultimately be African-governed.

It embraces, also, the "Protected Sultanate" of Zanzibar (read "Afro-Asian Ruritania with Figurehead Monarch"), where nobody really dislikes the British but where, at the same time, independence has its attractions and will doubtless be a reality before long. There is, as well, Uganda, which would probably be sovereign already were it not for the delaying tactics of King Freddie, the stubborn, unrevered *kabaka* of *Bu*ganda (which is the most important of Uganda's four provinces), who wants either to be boss of all Uganda or to continue the status quo, rather than give up a plush, albeit regional, throne to nationalist politicians who haven't a drop of royal blood.

The aforementioned triumvirate is dwarfed in size but not in quantity of headaches by the United Nations Trust Territory of Tanganyika, where, the reins of government have been turned smoothly over to reasonable, respected, Edinburg-educated Chief Minister Julius Nyerere. Complete sovereignty will come within months, at which time the "Chief" in Mr. Nyerere's title will simply be changed to "Prime."

Ethiopia, in business as a dominantly Christian state for three millenia, is now so full of assorted foreigners rushing about on various aid missions that proud Ethiopians take pains to make clear to visitors that their land is sovereign. The Emperor proved his resilience, power, and popularity, when he quickly squelched the Palace Guard's rebellion last month. There is the strongly Moslem Republic of Sudan, which until half a decade ago had the dubious distinction of having been occupied simultaneously by two foreign powers (Britain and Egypt—a rather unlikely combination) and which is currently a military dictatorship.

New on the scene is the Republic of Somalia, a blend of the former Italian and British Somalias—largely pastoral and undeveloped, but holding its own and anticipating the day when it can add to its domain minuscule French Somalia, little bigger than its sun-baked capital, Djibouti, which serves also as a port and as terminus for the important railroad that links Addis Ababa to the sea. Due south is toothpick-shaped Mozambique, a Portuguese colony which the brass in Lisbon blindly insist be called an "overseas province" of the invincible Salazar Republic. While it happily lacks a rigid color-bar policy, it is not without a functioning underground—with the emphasis on the first two syllables.

Off the coast is the immense island of Madagascar, now fancily dubbed the Malagasy Republic, more African by proximity than by heredity, and cozily happy as a member of the de Gaulle Community.

The Old School with its claptrap point of view is disappearing in much of East Africa. Even in Kenya, some whites have begun to see themselves as "moderates," and the time may not be too distant when a settler-farmer from Nakuru may actually *shake hands* with an African.

INDIA: By K. Balaraman. *Special Correspondent, The Hindu.* While the Congress Party holds office in the federal center and in fourteen of the sixteen states and has formed coalitions in the remaining two, there are many other active parties—the Communist Party, the Socialist Party, and the Swatantra Party, a new group on the lines of the American Republican Party. India has adopted the British parliamentary system; her President is the constitutional head of state like the Queen of England but her chief executive and the center of authority is the Prime Minister.

Mr. Nehru's concept of India is a secular, democratic, socialist state, but many mighty industrial and business complexes are owned and operated by private enterprise.

The government's political and economic policies are dynamic, progressive, and streamlined, but its mores are Victorian and puritanical. Its leaders talk with authority and sophistication about "fundamental rights" and "public sector" and "private sector" and such other concepts, but they frown upon such things as horse-racing, poker, stock markets, and drinking, all of which they consider evil. India's official policy is prohibition, but, unlike the United States where it was federal law, India has left it to the states to implement.

The Indian people do not particularly like Mr. Nehru's nonalignment policy being described as neutrality. India is not neutral as between peace and war, she is not neutral as between democracy and totalitarianism—the visitor will be surprised to discover how heavily Mr. Nehru and the Government of India bear down on the Indian Communists—and she is not neutral where aggression is concerned. But she does not want to align herself with any military bloc.

Mr. Nehru has, however, had to face criticism for his handling of the Indo-China border problem. Indians were rudely surprised when they learned, long after it had happened, that China had occupied 18,000 square miles of Indian territory and Mr. Nehru's critics felt he had not acted resolutely enough and in time to nip this aggression in the bud. The Chinese army is now right up there in the Himalayan region and a much-concerned India is feverishly strengthening her northern defenses. India is now holding negotiations with China for a peaceful settlement of the border dispute. Even in the unlikely event of China's settling it to India's satisfaction, Indo-Chinese relations can never return to their former basis. The honeymoon is over.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: By Bernard Kalb, *Djakarta-based correspondent of the New York Times.* Into a newly independent region where colonialists, kings, and strongmen once flourished, Western parliamentary democracy was suddenly imported intact after World War II, only to be subsequently abandoned as unworkable by, for example, Indonesia, now living under "Guided Democracy." This is an area in flux, impatient to make up for the lost years of colonialism and to close the gap between its low standards of living and the nuclear East-and-West. (Only Thailand managed to escape European colonialism.) The problems of Southeast Asia are staggering, ranging from eradicating inflation and corruption to transforming subsistence agricultural societies and great natural resources into industrialized economies.

Virtually all the countries—Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaya, Thailand, and Vietnam—are in a constant state of change or upheaval, both sudden and slow. Emerging from centuries as a colonial backwater (letters are still sometimes addressed "Singa-

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pore, China"), Southeast Asia has since World War II burst onto the geopolitical stage to the crescendo of new independence, sometimes mixed with coups, assassinations, Communist and anti-Communist uprisings, and local wars.

Like it or not, Southeast Asia is destined by geography to play a critical role in current world affairs. Its countries are uncomfortably close—in some cases adjacent—to Communist China and are threatened by this land of 650,000,000 people. There is also the Cold War. These are two disquieting thoughts that are on the minds of most Southeast Asian leaders—anti-Communist, non-Communist, and neutralist alike.

HONG KONG, TAIWAN, THE PHILIPPINES: By Greg MacGregor, of *The New York Times, who formerly covered Southeast Asia from its Hong Kong Bureau.* The red flag of Communist China flies from the top of he tallest building in the colony—the eleven-story, concrete Communist Bank of China. Yet over nearby shops and office buildings, the Union Jack and the flag of Nationalist China are often seen, while the Stars and Stripes can usually be seen on the masts of American ships tied up in the harbor.

Communist agents brush elbows daily with representatives of Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang, American CIA agents lunch with their British counterparts, and plots are hatched by exiles from other countries who have taken refuge in Hong Kong. Yet the day-to-day life in Hong Kong is orderly and, with the possible exception of the three-day Kowloon riot of 1956, generally free from violence.

Perhaps the best answer to this seeming contradiction is the fact that trade in Hong Kong is paramount. International trade is still the life-blood of the colony and without it Hong Kong could not exist. But on the other hand, it would just as surely fall if concealed political tensions were allowed to burst into violence—and the people are fully aware of this.

Hong Kong is therefore officially neutral in regard to all politics. But practical considerations have not blinded colony leaders to the fact that Red China is an unfriendly and treacherous neighbor that must be dealt with diplomatically but firmly.

Eleven years ago, however, the British, like many Americans of that period, had a different view. The "agrarian reform," they said, was not an international Communist movement. During the first few months after the overthrow of the Nationalists in 1949, the British kept the border open and about 900,000 refugees fled to the colony, much to the surprise of the British. Even more to their surprise, the refugees did not go back after the dust had settled.

Legal travel is still permitted between Red China and Hong Kong by both sides on a one-for-one basis, although persons granted the privilege by the Reds usually have families or other ties that would give reasonable assurance of their return. But skilled or professional workers are seldom allowed to leave the mainland under any circumstances.

To a lesser degree, Portuguese Macao, about four hours away from Hong Kong by ferry, has similar contradictions. But, poverty-stricken and lacking in industry, Macao is far more reliant on Red China than is Hong Kong. Nevertheless, Nationalist Chinese agents operate there openly and have been responsible for the escape of a large number of refugees.

In Taiwan, the island exile home of Chiang Kai-shek and his 2,000,000 followers, the atmosphere is radically different. Huge photos of the Generalissimo stare down on the populace from government and public buildings throughout Taipei, the capital, and,

combined with ever-present soldiers in the streets and countless flags and banners, create the atmosphere of a "big brother" state.

Communist successes are never mentioned in the public press and Chiang's oft-repeated "back to the mainland" theme is still taken seriously in all public discussions. During the past few years. the 8,000,000 native-born Taiwanese have been demanding the formation of a second major political party. The trend could very well lead to the end of Chiang's last regime.

The Philippines has been leaning toward a new "nationalism" that is neither pro-American nor anti-American; it is very simply pro-Filipino. Led by the late Senator Recto, it was often taken by casual observers to be a "hate America" movement because of the strong terms in which its adherents spoke of this country. War reparations, U. S. military bases, and military jurisdiction in criminal cases have often been discussed in decidedly unfriendly tones. Actually, however, the Filipinos are merely beginning to express their recent independence.

The Communist movement in the Philippines is not regarded as a serious current threat. Although island leaders recognize it as an ever-present long-range threat, they have felt reasonably assured that it is no longer an acute problem since the Communist-backed Huk movement was virtually wiped out in the jungles by the late President Magsaysay. But Manila is easily the most dangerous city in all of Asia, not because of the political climate but because of the crime rate, which is probably the highest in the world.

JAPAN: By Cecil Brown, *veteran broadcaster, now NBC's Tokyo-based correspondent.* The Japanese political scene is a mixture of extravagant courtesy and impetuous stabbings, samurai codes and ward-level crookedness, pitiful aspirations for respectability and constant evasions of definiteness. Japanese are inscrutable because they abhor saying what they mean, are fearful of acting natural and are quivering bundles of suppressions.

Beautiful, booming, frightfully overcrowded Japan has an Emperor who is genuinely ecstatic that he is no longer considered divine. Japan has a prime minister who looks like an All-American football tackle who swallowed a pickle. The members of the Diet have to be officially advised to change their shirts often and not to plunge the entire hand into a finger bowl at a Western dinner.

Japanese political affairs are dominated and directed, not by personalities, but by three ideas. Each can be compressed into a single hyphenated word: (1) anti-militarism, (2) pro-business, (3) non-responsibility.

In those three words are the be all and end all, the present and the foreseeable future of Japanese politics and U. S.-Japanese relations.

The personalities who apparently exert some influence are worth only passing mention. It is inconceivable to any Japanese that the pre-Pearl Harbor role of the Emperor could ever be revived. The Japanese respect Emperor Hirohito; they no longer need to adore him but they are still aghast at their bravado in criticizing the Imperial House. So the spell of the High and Mighty One has not yet evaporated. Hirohito, contentedly working on marine biology behind the moat of the Palace grounds in the heart of Tokyo, has nothing to say about the conduct of Japanese affairs. And the same inconsequential role is the destiny of his heir, Crown Prince Akihito.

The executive director of the Japanese Government is tall, husky, brusque Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda,

(*Continued on page* 66)

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JANUARY

BY ROBERT MEYER, Jr.

SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT
1 Velasquez Exhibit in 300th year of his death. Madrid, Spain. To Feb. 25.	**2** Junkanoo Parade, Nassau. Mummers' Parade, Philadelphia, Pa. Football bowl games.	**3** Statehood celebrations throughout Alaska. Main observance in Juneau.	**4** Europe's largest model railway exhibit. Stockholm, Sweden. To Jan. 8.	**5** Betrothal Fair. Arlon, Belgium.	**6** Masked procession. Salzkammergut, Austria.	**7** Ocean game-fishing tournament. Bermuda. To April 30.
8 Santons (little clay figures) Fair. Arles, France. To Jan. 10.	**9** Midsummer Carnival. Rotorua, New Zealand. To Jan. 14.	**10** Opening of Parliament. Oslo, Norway.	**11** Annual Toy Fair. Harrogate, England. Jan. 7-13.	**12** Winter Drama Festival. San Juan, P.R. Jan. 10-March 5.	**13** Religious Festival. Esquipulas, Guatemala. Jan. 12-15.	**14** Six-day Bike Race. Aarhus, Denmark. Jan. 13-19.
15 Mohammed Ascension Day. In Arab lands and the Orient, mainly.	**16** Textiles, leather goods, fashions displayed. Ljubljana, Yugoslavia.	**17** Cricket. Australia vs. West Indies. Melbourne, Australia. Jan. 13-18.	**18** International Boat Show. The Coliseum, New York City. Jan. 14-22.	**19** English - German Music Week. Schloss Elmau, Bavaria, Germany. Jan. 15-24.	**20** Feast of St. Sebastian. Feira, Portugal.	**21** Harvest Festival. Madura, India.
22 Antiques Forums. Williamsburg, Va. Jan. 22-27; Jan. 29-Feb. 3.	**23** $57,000 Golf Tournament. Harding Park, San Francisco, Calif. Jan. 23-29.	**24** Pigeon - shooting Championship. Mexico City, Mexico. Jan. 21-28.	**25** Mozart Festival. Salzburg, Austria. Jan. 22-29.	**26** Winter Carnivals: Quebec, Canada, Jan. 26-Feb. 14. St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 27-Feb. 6.	**27** Citrus Festival. In heart of Rio Grande Valley. Mission, Tex. Jan. 25-29.	**28** Parades, pageantry on Republic Days. Delhi, India. Jan. 26-29.
29 Year-long Kansas Centennial begins. Topeka, Kansas.	**30** Regattas, sports contests on Australia Day. A major celebration in Sydney.	**31** Up-Helly-A', old Norse fire festival. Lerwick, Shetland Islands.				

FEBRUARY

SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT
			1 Skiing contests. Mount Ulu Dag, Turkey. Feb. 1-7.	**2** Lapp Winter Fair. Jokkmokk, Sweden. Feb. 2-4.	**3** Nassau Cup Yacht Race. Nassau. Climax of Miami-Nassau yacht race, Jan. 30.	**4** European Figure-skating Championship. Berlin, Germany. Feb. 2-5.
5 Intercollegiate Ski Meet. Banff, Alta., Canada. Feb. 3-5.	**6** Runeberg's Day. Finland's leading poet honored. Helsinki, Finland.	**7** Winter Festival. Folklore, sports events. Malaga, Spain. Jan. 15-Feb. 15.	**8** Sun Pageant Week to welcome return of the sun. Narvik, Norway.	**9** Charro Days Fiesta. Mexican-flavored festival. Brownsville, Tex. Feb. 9-12.	**10** Crufts Dog Show. One of world's large canine contests. London, Eng. Feb. 10-11.	**11** 10th Stephen Foster Jeanie Auditions, Balls. White Springs, Fla.
12 Mardi Gras. New Orleans, Nice, Rio de Janeiro, Trinidad, Viareggio, Feb. 9-14.	**13** Gasparilla Pirate Invasion. Tampa, Fla. Feb. 13-18. Pirates Parade Feb. 13.	**14** Chinese New Year, the Year of the Ox. Major celebrations Formosa, Hawaii.	**15** Film Festival. Cartagena, Colombia. Feb. 10-19.	**16** Recall inauguration of Jefferson Davis. Montgomery, Ala. Feb. 12-18.	**17** Headdress Ball. A major social event. Nassau.	**18** Men's World Speed Skating Championship. Götesborg, Sweden. Feb. 18-19.
19 "La Pasion." Religious pageant staged in Cervera, Spain. Sundays to Mar. 25.	**20** "Vlach Wedding." Ancient folkloric custom. Thebes, Greece.	**21** Alaskan Winter Carnivals: Anchorage, Feb. 21-26. Fairbanks, March 10-15.	**22** Trappers' Festival. The Pas, Manitoba, Canada, Feb. 22-24.	**23** Swedish Skiing Championship. Umea, Sweden. Feb. 19-26.	**24** Climactic Chinese New Year Celebration. San Francisco, Calif. Feb. 24-26.	**25** Roch Cup Skiing competitions. Aspen, Colo. Feb. 24-26.
26 Daytona "500" Auto Speed Races. Daytona, Fla. Feb. 24-26.	**27** Dominion Women's Curling Championship. Ottawa, Canada. Feb. 27-Mar. 3.	**28** Kalevala Day. Annual salute to Finnish epic poet. Throughout Finland.				

For the ninth consecutive year the World Travel Calendar has been prepared by Robert Meyer, Jr., a travel writer who specializes in festivals. He is the author of "Festivals USA," "Festivals Europe," and "Low Cost Trips for the Whole Family." His latest book, "The Stars and Stripes' Story of World War II," was published last month.

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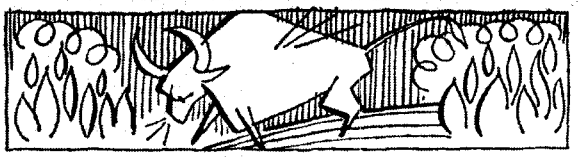
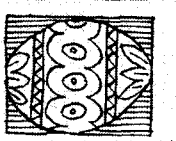
MARCH

SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT
			**1** Heroes' Day, Asunción, Paraguay. Independence Day, Seoul, Korea.	**2** Holi. India's famous spring festival, mainly in North, East. Mar. 2-3.	**3** Spring Fiesta. Concerts, sports events. McAllen, Texas. March 2-4.	**4** Re-enact Lincoln's inauguration, March 3-4, 1861. Parade, Ball.
5 North American Alpine Championship. Lake Placid, N. Y. March 3-5.	**6** Moomba. Fun festical; sports, cultural events. Melbourne, Australia. March 3-13	**7** International Leather Goods Fair. Offenbach, Germany. March 4-9.	**8** Holmenkoll Week. Distance ski-jumping, slalom. Oslo, Norway. March 5-12.	**9** Agricultural Machines Show. Paris, France. March 7-12.	**10** 9th Open Golf Championship. Kingston, Jamaica. March 8-12.	**11** Fallas de San Jose. Bullfights, elaborate bonfires. Valencia, Spain. Mar. 9-19.
12 NCAA Ski Championship. Middlebury, Vt. March 10-12.	**13** Inventors' Fair. Unusual practical inventions. Brussels, Belg. March 10-19.	**14** Annual mid-Lent Flower display Teziutlán, Mexico. March 10-17.	**15** Fairs: Vienna, Aus., Mar. 12-19. Lyon, France; Verona, Italy, Mar. 12-20.	**16** Bulb Flower Show. Lisse, Holland. Mar. 15-31.	**17** St. Patrick's Day. Parades: Dublin, Ireland; New York, Boston, Savannah.	**18** Miami-Montego Bay, Jamaica Yacht Race. Beethoven Festival Dublin. Mar. 13-25.
19 National Downhill Slalom Championship. Pinkham Notch, N. H. March 17-19.	**20** Gornergrat Ski Derby. Zermatt, Switzerland. Mar. 19-20.	**21** White Marlin Championship. Nassau. March 20-23.	**22** International College Weeks. Bermuda. March 18-April 16.	**23** Wine Festival. Folk singing, dancing. Wellenstein, Luxembourg.	**24** Harriman Cup Ski Race. Sun Valley, Idaho. March 24-26.	**25** Grand National Steeplechase. Aintree, Liverpool, England.
26 Display of 1,000 exotic Easter eggs. Ala Moana Park, Honolulu, H.I.	**27** Holy Week. Impressive processions in Cordova, Granada, and Seville, Spain.	**28** Manitoba Winter Fair. Brandon, Man., Canada. March 27-April 1.	**29** Royal Easter Show. Exhibits, parades. Sydney, Australia. March 24-April 4.	**30** Traditional Holy Thursday washing of feet. Rupelmonde, Belgium.	**31** Good Friday Procession of the Mysteries. Traponi, Sicily.	

APRIL

SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT
						1 Music Festival. Orchestras, choirs. Ein Gev, Israel. April 1-7.
2 Easter Sunrise Services: Grand Canyon, Hollywood, Honolulu, San Diego.	**3** Irish Grand National. Horse race. Fairyhouse, Ireland.	**4** Daffodil Festival. Puyallup, Sumner, and Tacoma, Wash. April 3-9.	**5** National Cherry Blossom Festival. Pageant, parade. Washington, D.C. April 4-9.	**6** North Carolina Azalea Festival. Tours, parade. Wilmington, N.C. April 6-9.	**7** Mountain Folk Festival. Berea, Ky. April 6-9.	**8** Dedicate Memorial Gardens. Tryon Palace, New Bern, N.C.
9 Golf, Augusta, Ga.: Masters', Apr. 6-9. Women's Titleholders', Apr. 27-30.	**10** Tucson Festival. Indian pageantry, drama, music. Tucson, Ariz., Apr. 6-18.	**11** Heroes' Day, Costa Rica. Ancient "Trata" Dance, Megara, Greece.	**12** Re-create attack on Fort Sumter, near Charleston, S.C.	**13** Cherry Blossom Time: Hawaii, March 25-April 15; Japan, April 1-15.	**14** Virginia Azalea Festival. Norfolk, Va. and vicinity. April 10-16.	**15** Southwest of England Festival. Paignton, Devon. April 10-19; 27-May 13.
16 International Yacht Racing Week. Bermuda. April 10-17.	**17** Musical Competition Festival. Winnipeg, Man., Canada. April 10-22.	**18** 39th International Samples Fair. Milan, Italy, Apr. 12-27.	**19** Fiesta San Jacinto. Coronation, parades. San Antonio, Texas. April 16-22.	**20** Spring Fair. Bullfights, serenades, processions. Seville, Spain. Apr. 18-23.	**21** Arkansas Band Festival. 100 bands expected. Hot Springs, Ark. April 20-22.	**22** Historic Garden Week. Throughout Virginia. Hdqtrs. Richmond. April 22-29.
23 Children's Day. Ankara, Istanbul, and Izmir, Turkey.	**24** Music. Festival. Concurrent with Trade Fair. Tokyo, Japan. Apr. 17-May 7.	**25** Kite Flying Contests. Nagasaki, Japan. Huge fighting kites predominate.	**26** British Hard Court Tennis Championships. Bournemouth, England. Apr. 24-29.	**27** 12th annual floral float parade. Hamilton, Bermuda.	**28** Yugoslavia's Spring Fairs in Novi Sad and Zagreb, April 29, May 8.	**29** Spring Fairs: Graz, Austria, Apr. 29-May 7. Brussels, Belg. Apr. 30-May 11.
30 Hapoel Sports Assembly. Israel. April 30-May 6.						

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MAY

SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT
	1 Lei Day. Island-wide. Prizes for best exhibits. Hawaiian Islands.	**2** Sound, Light Pageant. Some shows in English. Athens, Greece. May-Sept.	**3** International Trade Fair. Vancouver, B.C., Canada. May 3-13.	**4** Washington Apple Blossom Festival. Parade, tours. Wenatchee, Wash. May 4-6.	**5** Music Festival Ann Arbor, Mich. May 4-7. King Crab Fest. Kodiak, Alaska. May 5-7.	**6** Kentucky Derby. The 87th running. Churchill Downs, Louisville, Ky.
7 Fla. Folk Festival. Stephen Foster Memorial, White Springs, Fla. May 5-7.	**8** Procession of the Holy Blood, Bruges, Belgium.	**9** Cotton Carnival. Royalty docks May 9; parade May 13. Memphis, Tenn. May 9-13.	**10** 2,000 and 1,000 Guineas horse races. Curragh, Ireland. May 10-11.	**11** Royal Windsor Horse Show. Windsor Castle, England. May 11-13.	**12** Major pilgrimages to Fatima, Portugal. May 12-13; Oct. 12-13.	**13** Trade Fairs: Göteborg, Sweden, May 6-14. Valencia, Spain, May 12-20.
14 Grand Prix auto race. Monte Carlo, Monaco.	**15** Feast of the Candles. Huge fixtures carried in procession. Gubbio, Italy.	**16** Sanja Festival. Asakusa Shrine, Tokyo, Japan. May 16-18.	**17** Constitution Day throughout Norway. Gigantic children's parade in Oslo.	**18** Lilac Fesival. Parade, flower displays. Spokane, Wash. May 13-21.	**19** 12th Royal Danish Ballet, Music Festival. Copenhagen, Denmark. May 17-31.	**20** Musical Spring. Salzburg, Austria. May 17-June 10.
21 Austrian Trotting Derby. Vienna, Austria.	**22** Italian Centennial historical, labor, regional exhibits. Turin, May-Oct.	**23** Canadian Tulip Festival. Ottawa, Ont., Canada. May 15-30.	**24** Folk Festival. Bergama, Turkey. May 24-25.	**25** Gypsy Festival. Religious procession. Ste. Marie de la Mer, France.	**26** Whitsunday Folk Festival. Helsinki, Finland.	**27** Grieg Music Festival. Bergen, Norway. May 25-June 11.
28 Glyndebourne Festival. Glyndebourne, Sussex, England. May 23-Aug. 20.	**29** International Tuna Match. Nassau. May 29-June 2.	**30** Fiesta Filipina. Philippine folk dances. Honolulu, May 15-June 10.	**31** The Derby. Famous British horse race. Epsom, England.			

JUNE

SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT
				1 Corpus Christi. Processions: Munich, Germany, Cadiz and Granada, Spain.	**2** Danish Food Fair. Aalborg, Denmark, June 2-11.	**3** Battle of Philippi, West Virginia. May 31-June 3. Main show June 3.
4 Viking Play, Festival. Frederikssund, Denmark. June 3-11; July 1-9.	**5** Sibelius Festival. Helsinki, Finland. June 4-14.	**6** Stockholm Festival. Music, drama, ballet. Stockholm, Sweden. June 4-16.	**7** Rose Festival. Portland, Ore., June 5-11. Grand floral parade June 10.	**8** Arts Festival. Fine arts show, entertainment, free. Boston, Mass. June 9-25.	**9** Casals annual springtime festival. San Juan, Puerto Rico. June 9-28.	**10** Trooping the Color. Salute the Queen's birthday. London, England.
11 Pilgrimage of Senhor de Pedra. Oporto, Portugal. June 9-12.	**12** 12th Swedish Auto Rally. Stockholm - Ostersund, Sweden. June 12-17.	**13** Alaskan Music Festival. Anchorage, Alaska. June 12-29.	**14** Royal Ascot Race Meeting. Ascot, England. June 13-16.	**15** USGA Open Championship. Birmingham, Mich. June 15-17.	**16** Sanno Festival. Hie Shrine, Tokyo, Japan. June 14-16.	**17** Dano Sports Festival. Seoul, Korea. June 17.
18 Danish Vikings perform "Amled" in Rouen, France. June 18-25.	**19** International Festival of Music and the Arts. Dublin, Ire., June 18-25.	**20** 10th Music, Dance Festival. Granada, Spain. June 20-July 4.	**21** Irish Derby Horse Race. Curragh, Ireland. June 21.	**22** Alaskan Midnight Sun Events: Fairbanks, Nome, June 22; Anchorage, June 24-25.	**23** Midsummer celebrations. Maypole, folk dances. Dalarna, Sweden. June 23-24.	**24** National Folklore Festival. Ibaqué, Colombia. June 24-30.
25 "Singing on the Mountain." Grandfather Mountain, near Linville, N.C.	**26** Lawn Tennis Championships. Wimbledon, Surrey, England. June 26-July 8.	**27** Shakespeare: San Diego, Calif., June 27-Sept. 10; Stratford, Can., June 19-Sept. 23.	**28** Holland Music Festival. Amsterdam, The Hague, Scheveningen. June 15-July 15.	**29** International Freedom Festival. Detroit, Mich.-Windsor, Can. June 29-July 4.	**30** 50th State Fair. Waikiki Beach, Honolulu, H. I. June 30-July 15.	

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JULY

SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT
						1 Fishermen's Reunion. Pugwash, New Brunswick, Canada.
2 "Stangaspelen," Gotland athletic games. Stanga, Sweden.	**3** Mount Marathon Foot Race. Seward, Alaska. July 3-5.	**4** American Independence Day. Rebild, Denmark.	**5** Royal Regatta. Henley, England. July 5-8.	**6** Transpacific Yacht Race. San Pedro, Calif.-Honolulu, H.I. July 4-15.	**7** Running of the Bulls. Pamplona, Spain.	**8** All-Star Baseball Game. San Francisco, California.
9 Tilting Tournament. Sönderborg, Denmark. July 8-9.	**10** Drama Festival. Nurmijarvi, Finland. July 9-10.	**11** Stampede and Exhibition. Calgary, Alta., Canada. July 10-15.	**12** International Festival. Vancouver, B.C., Canada. July 10-Aug. 15.	**13** Berkshire Music Festival. Tanglewood, Lenox, Mass. July 7-Aug. 20.	**14** Chariot Festival. Honor the god Jagannath. Puri, India.	**15** Aquatennial. Water sports, follies. Minneapolis, Minn. July 14-23.
16 Feast of the Redeemer. On the Grand Canal, Venice, Italy.	**17** Gion Festival. Yasaka Shrine, Kyoto, Japan. July 16-24.	**18** Craftsman's Fair. Asheville, N. C. July 17-21.	**19** Summer Festival. Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia. July 10-Aug. 24.	**20** Indian Days. Banff, Alta., Canada. July 20-23.	**21** Battle of first Manassas, Bull Run. Manassas, Va. July 21-23.	**22** Bicentennial of the city. Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Can. July 21-27.
23 Wagner Festival. Bayreuth, Germany. "The Ring," "Parsifal." July 23-Aug. 25.	**24** Oregon Shakespeare Festival. Ashland, Ore., July 24-Sept. 3.	**25** World Assembly of Jewish Choirs. Israel. July 24-Aug. 8.	**26** Music Festival. Bregenz, Austria. July 21-Aug. 19.	**27** Bach Week. Ansbach, Germany. July 26-Aug. 2.	**28** Seafair. Championship hydroplane race. Seattle, Wash. July 28-Aug. 6.	**29** Olsok Eve. Historical play. Stiklestad, Norway.
30 Procession of the Penitents. Furnes, Belgium.	**31** Provincial Exhibition. Regina, Sask., Canada. July 31-Aug. 5.					

AUGUST

SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT
		1 New Hampshire Craftsmen's Fair. Hanover, N. H. Aug. 1-5.	**2** Japanese Dummy Float Festival. Hirosaki City, Aug. 1-7.	**3** USGA Junior Amateur Golf Championship. Ithaca, N. Y. Aug. 2-5.	**4** Oldest North American Regatta. St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada.	**5** Golden North Salmon Derby. Juneau, Alaska. Aug. 4-6.
6 Grand Premio Horse Race. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.	**7** Equestrian Lancers' Tournament. Sinj, Yugoslavia.	**8** "Petrus de Dacia," Visby, Sweden. Sixteen performances, July 12-Aug. 12.	**9** Danish Industries Fair. Fredericia, Denmark. Aug. 3-13.	**10** Annual Horse Week. Dublin, Ireland. Aug. 8-12.	**11** Landing of the Saracens. Positano, Italy.	**12** Intertribal Indian Ceremony. Gallup, New Mexico. Aug. 10-13.
13 Salzburg Festival. Salzburg, Austria. Tentative dates: July 20-Aug. 20.	**14** Teej. Jaipur, India. Procession of people, animals.	**15** Feast of the Assumption. Elche and La Alberca, Spain. Aug. 13-16.	**16** Palio. Colorful procession, horse race. Sienna, Italy. July 2 and Aug. 16.	**17** Fetsival of Nations. Sample foods, folklore. Red Lodge, Mont. Aug. 12-20.	**18** 10th Music, Dance Festival. Santander, Spain. July 28-Aug. 31.	**19** Chicagoland Music Festival. Soldiers' Field, Chicago, Ill.
20 Pacific National Exhibition. Vancouver, B.C., Canada. Aug. 19-Sept. 4.	**21** International Trade Fair. Izmir, Turkey. Aug. 20-Sept. 20.	**22** USGA Women's Amateur Golf Championship. Tacoma, Wash. Aug. 21-26.	**23** 4th Sea Fishing Festival. Naestved, Denmark. Aug. 22-26.	**24** Yeats International Summer School, Sligo, Ireland, Aug. 12-26.	**25** Onam. Rowing race with 200 men in 200-ft. boats. Annamalai, India. Aug. 23-25.	**26** "Ducasse." Folklore pageant. Ath, Belgium. Aug. 26-27.
27 Edinburgh Festival. Concerts, films, tattos. Edinburgh, Scotland. Aug. 20-Sept. 9.	**28** Technical Fair. Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Aug. 23-Sept. 2.	**29** 6th Maccabia Sports Meet. Israel. Aug. 25-Sept. 5.	**30** Victory Day. Ankara, Turkey. Military parade.	**31** Canadian National Exhibition. Toronto, Canada. Aug. 18-Sept. 4.		

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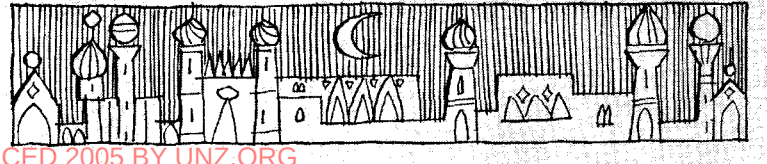
SEPTEMBER

SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT
					1 Walker Cup Golf Match. Seattle, Wash., Sept. 1-2.	**2** Oyster Festival. Galway, Ireland.
3 Historical Regatta. Venice, Italy.	**4** Sourdough Days. Skagway, Alaska. Sept. 2-4.	**5** International Autumn Fair. Zagreb, Yugoslavia. Sept. 4-9.	**6** International Fall Fair. Frankfurt, Germany. Sept. 3-7.	**7** Royal Highland Gathering. Braemar, Scotland.	**8** Provincial Exhibition. Quebec City, Que., Canada. Sept. 1-10.	**9** Long-distance canoe races. Winnipeg, Man., Canada. Sept. 9-10.
10 Fairs: Thessalonika, Greece, Sept. 4-25; Ghent, Belgium, Sept. 9-24.	**11** USGA Amateur Golf Championship. Pebble Beach, Calif. Sept. 11-16.	**12** Vintage Festival. Jerez de la Frontera, Spain. Sept. 12-15.	**13** Irish St. Leger. Horse race. Curragh, Ireland.	**14** Horsemanship Contests. Kamakura, Japan. Sept. 14-16.	**15** Theatre Festival, Dublin, Ireland, Sept. 10-24. Viking Rally, auto race to Oslo, Nor.	**16** President's Regatta, Washington, D.C. Power boats, Sept. 16-17; sailing, Sept. 23-24.
17 Swedish Grand Prix. Motorcycle race. Kristianstad, Sweden. Sept. 16-17.	**18** Royal Adelaide Show. Adelaide, Australia. September 14-21.	**19** Dutch Parliament opens. The Hague, Holland.	**20** Agricultural, Industrial Show. Bucaramanga, Colombia. Sept. 16-22.	**21** 13th Tobacco Festival. Richmond, Va. Sept. 16-23.	**22** 3rd Casals Violoncello Contest. Israel. Sept. 22-25.	**23** Finnish Design Cavalcade. Helsinki, Finland. Sept. 1-30.
24 Moon Fetsival. Seoul, Korea. Harvest, thanksgiving celebrations.	**25** Cow Ball. Bohinj, Yugoslavia.	**26** Art Biennial. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Sept. 20-30.	**27** 8th Music, Dance Festival. Seville, Spain. Sept. 21-Oct. 7.	**28** October Festival. Beer, wine, food. Munich, Germany. Sept. 23-Oct. 1.	**29** Festival of Music, Arts. Wexford, Ireland. Sept. 24-Oct. 1	**30** Royal Melbourne Show. Melbourne, Australia. Sept. 28-Oct. 7

OCTOBER

SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT
1 Grape Festival. Marino, near Rome, Italy.	**2** Festival Weeks. Theatre, music, ballet. Berlin, Germany. Sept. 24-Oct. 10.	**3** Pilgrimage to Ste. Thérèse. Lisieux, France.	**4** Feast of St. Francis. Pilgrimage. Assisi Italy. Oct. 3-4.	**5** USGA Senior Amateur Golf Championship. Tulsa, Okla. Oct. 2-7.	**6** 6th Biennial of Art Sao Paulo, Brazil. September-December.	**7** International Auto Show. Paris, France. Oct. 5-15.
8 Okunchi Festival. Nagasaki, Japan. Dragon Dance. Oct. 7-9.	**9** Homecrafts Exhibition. St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada, Oct. 7-15.	**10** National Gaelic Mod. Dundee, Scotland. Oct. 8-13.	**11** Our Lady of Pillar. Zaragoza, Spain. Oct. 11-18.	**12** Day of the Race. Tribute to Indians. Throughout Paraguay.	**13** Aloha Week Hawaii: Molokai, Oct. 12-15; Honolulu, Oct. 15-21.	**14** Quarrel Festival. Matsubara Shrine, Himeji, Japan, Oct. 14-15.
15 8th International Electronics Fair. Ljubljana, Yugoslavia. Oct. 14-22.	**16** German Industries Show. Berlin, Germany. Oct. 14-29.	**17** Swiss Farm, Dairy Fair. St. Gall, Switzerland. Oct. 12-22.	**18** Alaska Day. Sitka, Alaska.	**19** Fair of St. Iria. Faro, Portugal. Oct. 19-27.	**20** International Rice Festival. Crowley, La. Oct. 19-20.	**21** Moonlight Auto Rally. Lahti, Finland.
22 Fire Festival. Kurama, Kyoto, Japan.	**23** International Congress of Turkish Arts. Ankara, Turkey. Oct. 20-25.	**24** Religious Festival. Ste. Marie de la Mer, France. Oct. 22-24.	**25** Sweetpotato Yambilee. Opelousas, La. Oct. 25-26.	**26** Chrysanthemum Show. Slagelse, Denmark. Oct. 26-29.	**27** Jacaranda Time. Grafton, New South Wales, Australia. Oct. 20-31.	**28** "Okhi Day." Date Greeks said no to Nazis. Salonica, Greece. Oct. 28.
29 Okunchi Festival. Karatsu, Japan. Oct. 28-30.	**30** Gastronomic Fair. Booths for sampling fine food. Dijon, France. Oct. 28-Nov. 12.	**31** Turkish Republic Celebration. Throughout Turkey. Oct. 28-31.				



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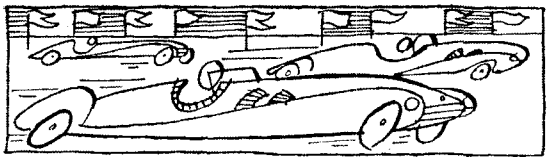
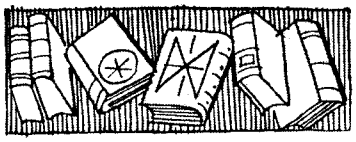
NOVEMBER

SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT
			**1** Grand Prix d' Autumne. Auteuil, *near Paris, France.*	**2** Art Exhibits. A feature of American Art Week. Hot Springs, Ark. Nov. 1-7.	**3** Daimyo Gyoretsu. Hakone, Japan. Nov. 3-4.	**4** Cesarewitch Stakes. Horse race. Curragh, Ireland.
5 Torchlight Procession. Scherpenheuvel, Belgium.	**6** Automobile Show. Turin, Italy. Nov. 5-12.	**7** Divali, festival of lights, in India. Melbourne Cup, horse race, Melbourne, Australia.	**8** Cathedral Concert. Monte Carlo, Monaco.	**9** Independence Celebration. Cartagena, Colombia. Nov. 9-11.	**10** Mexican Fishing Tournaments: Mazatlan, Nov. 9-11. Manzanillo, Nov. 16-18.	**11** Lord Mayor's Day. Procession to Buckingham Palace, London, England.
12 Auto Races. Helsinki, Finland. Nov. 11-12.	**13** "Fasselrutschen," barrel-sliding. Vienna - Klosterneburg, Austria. Nov. 13-15.	**14** Royal Agricultural Show. Toronto, Ont., Canada. Nov. 10-18.	**15** Republic Day throughout Brazil. Patriotic celebration in Rio de Janeiro.	**16** Great Western Livestock Show. Los Angeles, California. Nov. 15-21.	**17** Three Glorious Days. Wine Festival. Beaune, France. Nov. 17-19.	**18** National Festival. Opera, concerts. Monte Carlo, Monaco. Nov. 18-19.
19 Sumo Tournament. Japanese wrestling. Fukuoka, Japan. Nov. 10-25.	**20** International Surfing Championship. Hawaiian Islands. Nov. 18-26.	**21** Feast of the Madonna della Salute. Venice, Italy.	**22** Independence Day. Lebanon.	**23** St. Martin's Fair. Golega, Portugal. Nov. 10-25.	**24** Film Festival. Manitoba Theatre Center. Winnipeg, Man., Can. Nov. 20-25.	**25** Band Review. Long Beach, California.
26 Christmas Trade Fair. Odense, Denmark. Nov. 26-Dec. 5.	**27** Onion Market. Long - established festival. Berne, Switzerland.	**28** Automobile Speed Weeks. Nassau. Nov. 21-Dec. 4.	**29** International Book Fair. Berlin, Germany. Nov. 17--Dec. 3.	**30** Thanksgiving celebration. Old-time custom. Leiden, Holland.		

DECEMBER

SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT
					1 Kaomise Kabuki Plays. Shijo, Kyoto, Japan. Dec. 1-26.	**2** Pecan, Christmas Festival. Natchitoches, La.
3 Hanukka. Feast of Lights. Israel.	**4** 17th annual Float Parade. Hot Springs, Ark.	**5** Strohschabmanner Procession. Mitterndorf, Austria. Dec. 5-6.	**6** Independence Day. Throughout Finland.	**7** Smithfield Show. Agricultural exhibit. London, England. Dec. 4-8.	**8** Irish Close Championship. Rugby. Dublin, Ireland. Dec. 6-9.	**9** Orange Festival. Regional fair Buras, La. Dec. 9-10.
10 Nobel Prizes. Peace Prize in Oslo, Norway; others in Stockholm, Sweden.	**11** Mevlana Festival. Konya, Turkey. Dec. 7-11.	**12** "Escalade." Battle anniversary. Geneva, Switzerland. Dec. 11-12.	**13** St. Lucia's Day. Processions of lights. Throughout Sweden.	**14** Immaculate Conception. Religious observance. Seville, Spain. Dec. 8-15.	**15** Christ Child Fair. Nuremburg, Germany. Dec. 3-24.	**16** Kasuga Wakamiya Festival. Nara, Japan. Dec. 16-17.
17 Nuts Fair. Occasion for betrothals. Bastogne, Belgium.	**18** Tennis Tournament. Monte Carlo, Monaco. Dec. 18-24.	**19** Las Posadas. Christmas festival. Throughout Mexico. Dec. 16-24.	**20** Wahoo Fishing Round-up. Nassau. Dec. 3-31.	**21** Puppet Theatre presents regional legends. Liege, Belgium. Dec. 18-31.	**22** Winter Game Fishing Contest. Bermuda. December-April.	**23** Radishes Festival. Long established in Oaxaca, Mexico.
24 Christmas Choral Concert. Montserrat, Spain.	**25** Christmas pilgrimage to Bethlehem, Jordan. Dec. 24-25.	**26** "John Canoe" Dances, Jamaica. Junkanoo Parade, Nassau.	**27** International Dog Show. Dublin, Ireland. Dec 26-27.	**28** Midwinter Sports Meet. New Orleans, La. Dec. 27-Jan. 1.	**29** Orange Bowl Festival. Miami, Florida. Dec. 27-Jan 1.	**30** East West Football Game. San Francisco, California.
31 Feast of St. Sylvester. Fireworks display. Funchal, Madeira.						

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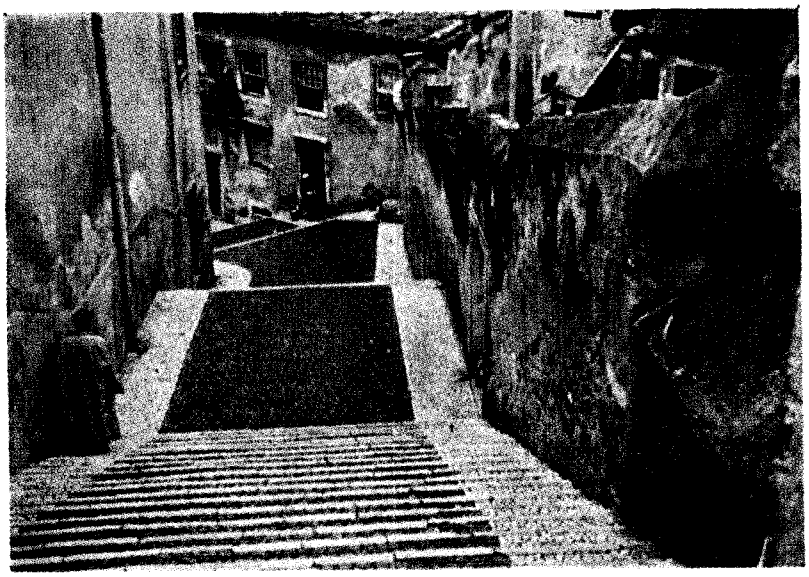
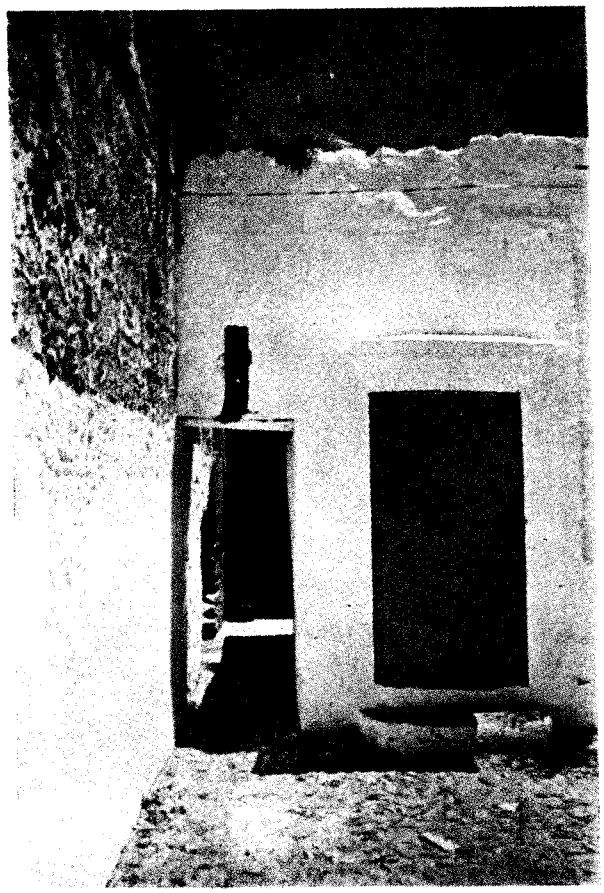
1960 Photo Prize Winners



Alan Magary: Lisbon. Gloriette: Anscochrome.

2
COLOR

3
COLOR



Tom Blazier, Jr.: Casbah, Tangiers. Exacta; Ektachrome.

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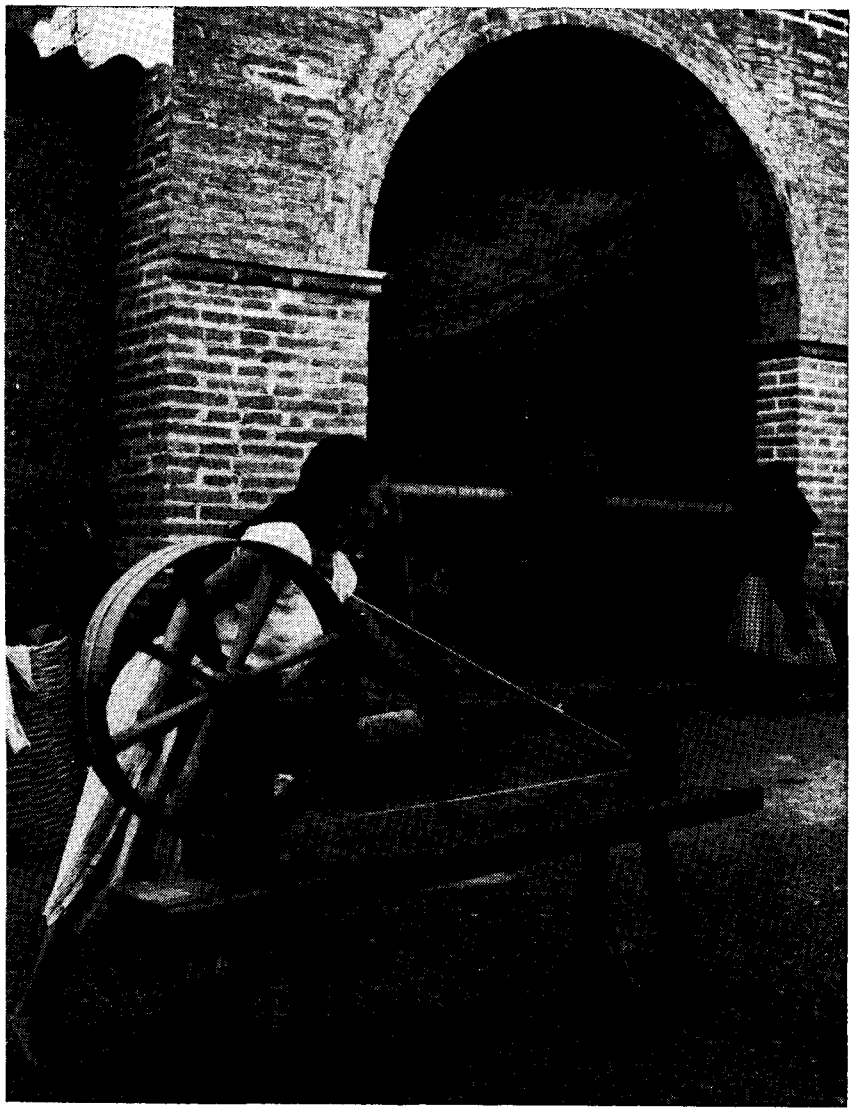
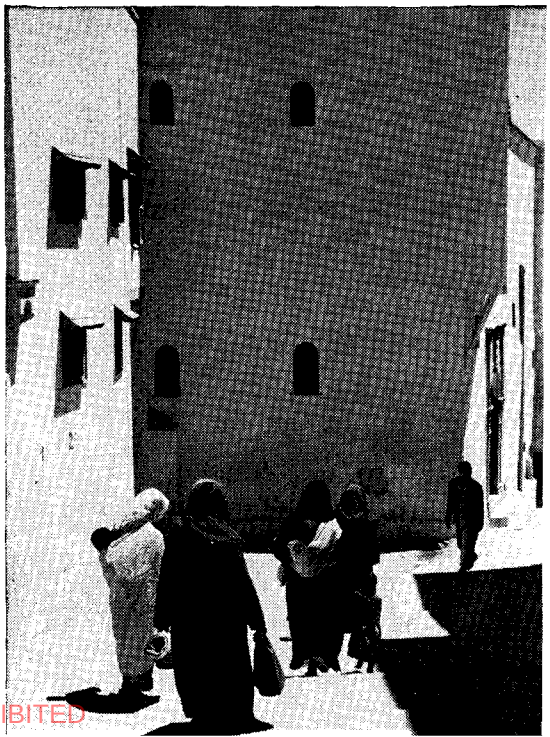
A Gallery



Paul Petroff: Mexico. Rolleiflex; Ilford FP3.

1
BLACK & WHITE

Allan W. Kahn: Morocco. Rollei.; Ver. Pan.



2
BLACK & WHITE

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Miles J. Martin: Austria. Rolleiflex; Ansco Supreme.

3

BLACK & WHITE

4

BLACK & WHITE

Ruth D. Coleman: Bali. Leica; Plus X.

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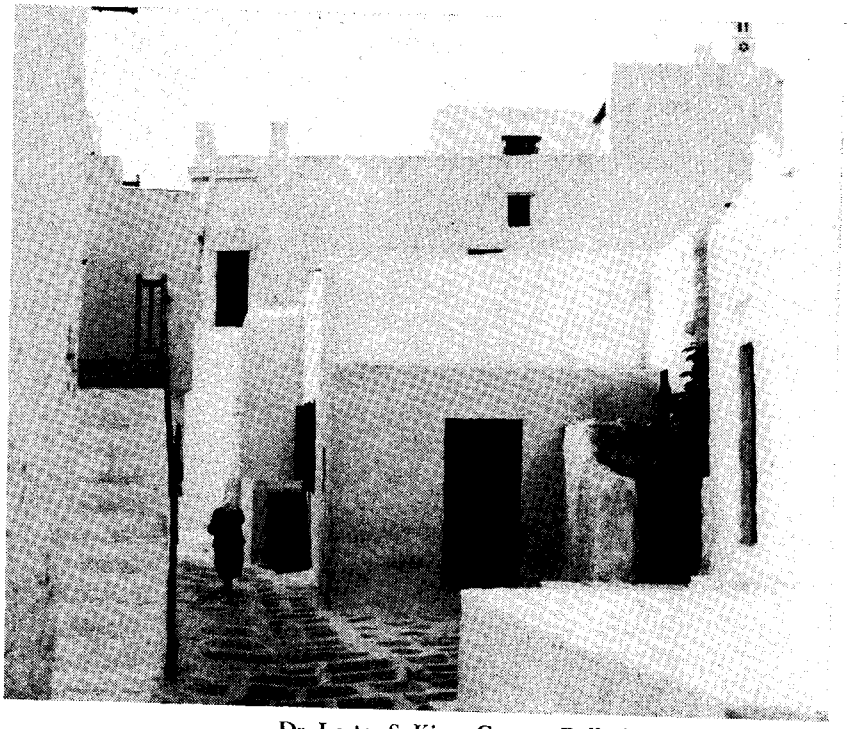
BLACK & WHITE



Dr. Lester S. King: Greece. Rolleiflex; Verichrome Pan.

5

U. Toomey: San Blas. Hasselblad; Ek

6

7

Hans Gabathuler: Brazil. Rolleiflex; Verichrome Pan.

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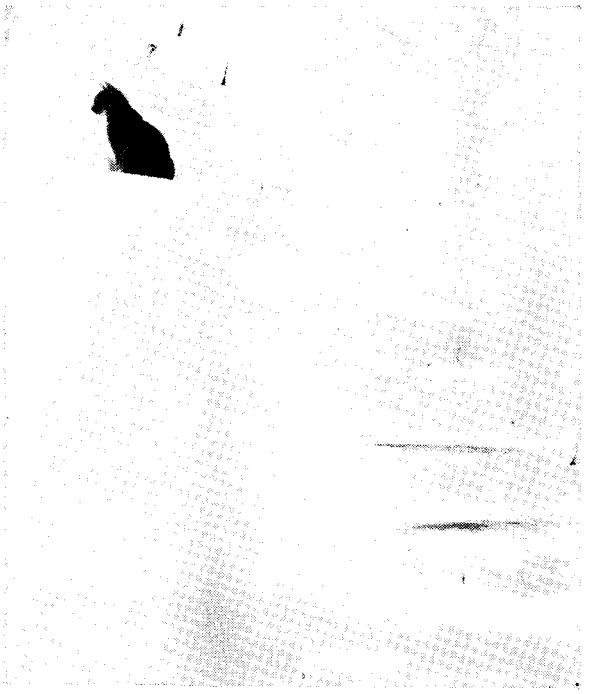
Dr. M. Saklad: Greece. Hasselblad; Adox 17.



8

BLACK
&
WHITE

Sidney Freidin: Mexico. Mamiya C-2; Plus X.

9

BLACK
&
WHITE

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The Winners: Who and Why

By IVAN DMITRI, *a leading color photographer and a frequent photographic contributor to national magazines.*

THIS YEAR'S World Travel Photo competition impressively re-emphasized the fertile relationship between photography and travel. When tourists are also photographers, both tourism and photography benefit. The traveler with a camera sees more, learns more, and comes home with more accurate, more lasting impressions of the lands he has visited. He has a fresher eye, a more vivid awareness of the scenes and people around him. Though good pictures can be made at home, it is generally true that exotic, faraway places can bring out the best in a photographer. Similarly, photography is providing a strong impetus toward more widespread travel in this jet-speed, globe-trotting age. Every returned traveler, when he shows his pictures to friends, is in effect a salesman for tourism. Because he has made pictures that interest him, his friends are likely to be interested, too. Thus, if travel is one of photography's best friends, it is equally true that photography is a valuable friend of travel.

Moreover, this relationship will unquestionably be strengthened still more in the years ahead as travel becomes faster and cheaper and as more people come to use small, easily carried cameras and 35mm. film. Indeed, the camera is likely to be an important medium of international communication. And here, it seems to me, a word of caution is in order. Just as other communications media can distort the truth, so can the camera. Because it can exaggerate, or emphasize the odd at the expense of the typical, the touring photographer has an obligation to be as honest as he can in his role as a liaison between cultures. Each of the winners in *SR*'s 1960 photo competition seemed to the judges to have been true to that obligation.

This year's contest was the largest since the annual competition began. Last year, 8,400 entries were submitted by 1,400 photographers; this year, 10,200 entries came from 1,700 photographers. But the judges—Norris Harkness, Leopold Godowsky, and I—were impressed not only by the increase in quantity; we were also impressed by the remarkable improvement in quality.

This improvement was particularly apparent in the color photographs submitted to us. As we studied them, it became clear that people have finally overcome the urge to photograph garish colors; they have learned that a great picture need not scream with color, that there is no intrinsic merit in a red hat or a blazing sunset unless other elements are also present. The entries this year were characterized for the most part by subtle hues that in many cases were only a step beyond monochrome. When brilliant colors were used, it was with a consciousness of design and composition rather than color for its own sake. This is not to say, however, that the exploitation of color effects has been exhausted. There are still uncharted territories in the use of color, particularly in the extraordinary possibilities of complimentary colors—say, blue and orange, or purple and yellow—which can emphasize each other in vivid, exciting ways. The late-afternoon sunlight, for example, with its orange-gold color, is a natural complement to a blue sky. But such pictures are filled with dangers: the danger of the cliché, the danger of shoddy composition, both of which are quickly shown for what they are in a color photograph.

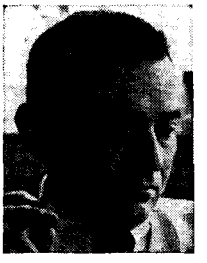
In the black-and-white category, too, the judges noticed an improvement over the entries of previous years. Photographers are becoming more experienced with their tools and are increasingly reluctant to make an uninteresting picture. This year's entries showed that the search for exciting photos had been under way as never before. In black-and-white, as in color, there were fewer clichés than in previous years. There were of course a good many bearded Koreans, lily pads, and rather ordinary sunsets, but these had dwindled. This year there was a greater emphasis on people and on composition—and for that reason the pictures were far more interesting to judge.

This does not mean, however, that the jurors found their job an easy one. We discussed the pictures during sev-

JOSEPH C. ZAVATT, whose color photograph won the grand prize this year, is no stranger to *SR*'s Travel Photo Contest. He entered it twice before — in 1953 and 1954 — and each time walked away with an honorable mention. "It's especially astonishing" he says, "since these are the only three contests I've ever entered."

Mr. Zavatt, Federal District Judge for the Eastern District of New York, got his start in photography while he was in the Navy during World War II. "I didn't do much," he recalls, "but I did get interested in black-and-white shots. Then, later on, I started making a few color pictures."

Judge Zavatt's prize-winning photo was made last summer when he and his wife took what he describes as a busman's holiday in Israel. While on vacation, he was studying the legal system there and was visiting courts, jails, and legal officials. One day, while driving from Jerusalem to Haifa, he stopped to visit a Yemenite settlement on a byway off the main road. There he spotted the subject of the winning photo. "I think this is a picture," he said to his wife. But when he raised his camera to shoot, he discovered that only half a frame was left on the role. He hurried to the car and got his wife's camera, a Kine Exacta. "I took only one shot," he says, "and I guess it was a lucky one." But the judges are inclined to think there was considerably more than luck involved.



PAUL PETROFF, winner of this year's grand prize in the black-and-white category, declared himself "delighted" when he learned that his scene in Oaxaca, Mexico, had earned him a round-trip flight to Rome. "It's wonderful news," he said. The news was doubly wonderful since he had accomplished his prize-winning feat on his first try at *SR*'s Travel Photo Contest.

Mr. Petroff, a scenic designer who lives in Great Neck, Long Island, is a wide-ranging amateur photographer who submitted photos of scenes in Rome, Paris, and Mexico. No sooner had he learned that one of them had won the top prize in its category then he was off again on a vacation to Oaxaca—where, with camera in hand, he'll no doubt be creating some stiff competition as defending champion in next year's contest.

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eral long, unhurried sessions, each juror bringing to the task his special viewpoint and experience. Leopold Godowsky, the co-inventor of Kodachrome, has a vast knowledge of color values and is sensitive to subtle shadings and tones. Norris Harkness, a newspaper columnist whose advice about photography is syndicated in newspapers throughout the country, is adept at analyzing techniques and swift to see the lively qualities that give a picture wide appeal. In my own etchings and watercolors, I have always been interested in the subject of man, wherever he is found: man against the elements, against himself, man in his varying moods and activities. Thus the judges admittedly have differences, but we were nevertheless able to agree on certain general principles. We agreed, first of all, that there were to be no rigid rules in making our evaluations. And we also agreed, of course, that a good picture should have balance, a harmonious arrangement, and clarity of conception and execution. Good composition, incidentally, is not beyond the reach of the average photographer. It means simply that a photo is clear and easy to look at, that the man behind the lens has been thoughtful enough to see, for example, that no telephone pole is growing out of his subject's head.

Our method of selection followed the pattern of previous years. There was no pre-screening; each judge saw every one of the 10,200 photos. At our early sessions, we selected all the pictures that appealed to any one of the judges, and in this way we winnowed the field down to about 125. Then we proceeded more slowly, holding aside those pictures that two or more judges liked. If only one judge wanted to keep a picture in the running, he could argue with the other two in an effort to persuade them of its merits. Each judge won arguments and lost them; the result was that we finally selected some twenty-five photographs. Now we entered the most arduous phase of the judging. For a picture to remain in the competition, it needed the unanimous vote of all the judges. We argued, rebutted, studied and restudied the photographs. The results, reproduced in these pages, represent the best photos as we saw them.

THE winners in the black-and-white category clearly reveal an emphasis on composition and human interest. Miles J. Martin's third-prize winner is distinguished by subtle textures, interesting patterns of light, and a unity of mood. Neither loud nor exciting, it shows how a quiet, contemplative scene can gain vitality and impact by stirring the viewer's thoughts and by being pleasant to look at. The shadowed figure, counterbalanced by the window, is seen sympathetically as a human being, yet is part of a harmonious design.

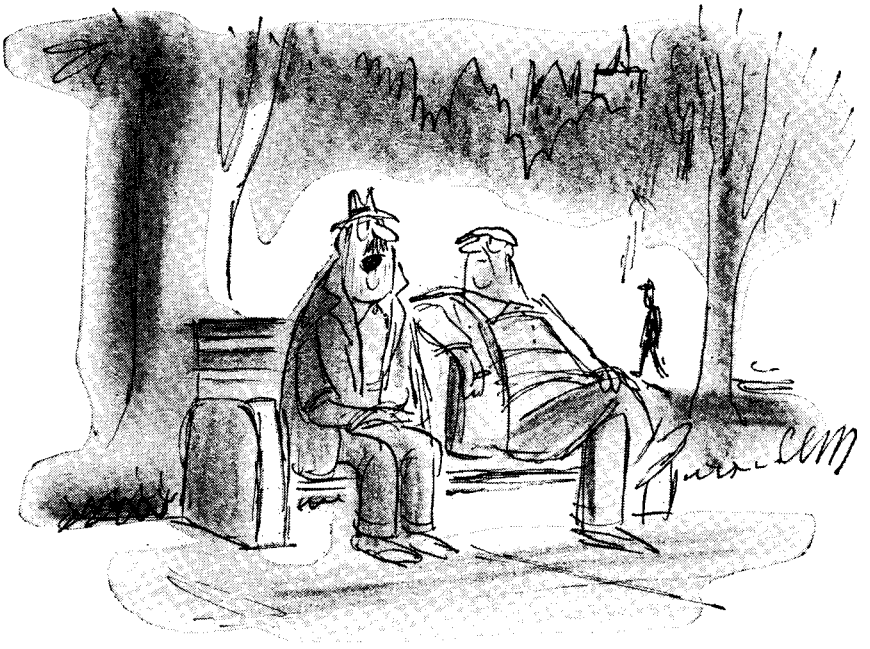
The judges liked the simplicity and the arrangement of tones in Allan W. Kahn's second-prize entry. Gray, white, and black are deftly positioned in patterns that give the composition interest and the suggestion of movement. This picture, made at the precise moment when the figures had complemented the photographer's design, leads the viewer's eye into it; he receives a vivid impression of life in this sun-baked alleyway in Morocco.

Human interest and excellent design are skilfully combined in the first-prize picture in the black-and-white category. Paul Petroff's photograph is one that captures the eye immediately by its movement, its use of tonal qualities, the balance of light and shadow, space and solidity. The judges had no dispute over this picture; it spoke to them in loud, clear tones.

The winners in color showed a thorough knowledge of film and its capacities, as well as a solid foundation in composition. Particularly notable for its striking design is Tom Blazier, Jr.'s third-prize winner. Here, scenic values and an interesting pattern are combined into a harmonious whole that is unusually appealing to the eye. The orange-red door, the blue sky, and the varied tones of wall and earth add interest to a picture that would be good design in black-and-white alone. But what would be a good photograph in monochrome becomes an excellent photograph in color.

The second-prize color winner, Alan Magary's stairway in Lisbon, is an unusually compelling picture. The pattern of the stairs, the narrowing perspective of the walls, the dwelling in the background, the man making his way down the stairs—all these draw the eye into the photograph. The judges were impressed by the muted tones and the sensitive shadings of color, which reveal an awareness that a color photograph need not be garish to be gratifying.

The grand prize winner in color, reproduced on the cover, is color photography at its best. Joseph C. Zavatt, who made the photograph in Israel, has captured the elements that make a great picture. It is, first of all, a remarkable example of a human interest photo. The over-all impression is a sympathetic one that goes far beyond merely mechanical camera-clicking. The viewer is brought into communication with another person; he can sense the character in the face, in the gnarled hands, in the posture of contemplation and repose. Yet this sense of communication has come about without one's being distracted by the picture's technical merits; technique has been used not for its own sake, but to achieve a goal. And that goal has been attained with uncommon skill. The balance of grays, positioned like the four points of a compass, gives the photograph unity and an interesting design. Color enlivens the composition without overwhelming it. In all our sessions, the judges found that they never tired of studying and restudying this picture. For all its immediacy, it has the timelessness of great photography.



"I owned an oil well in Egypt, a sugar mill in Cuba, and acres of timberland in the Congo."

LITERARY I.Q. ANSWERS

Column Two should read: 2, 6, 12, 8, 1, 10, 9, 4, 11, 3, 7, 5. Column Three should read: 4, 10, 12, 7, 3, 1, 11, 6, 5, 8, 9, 2.

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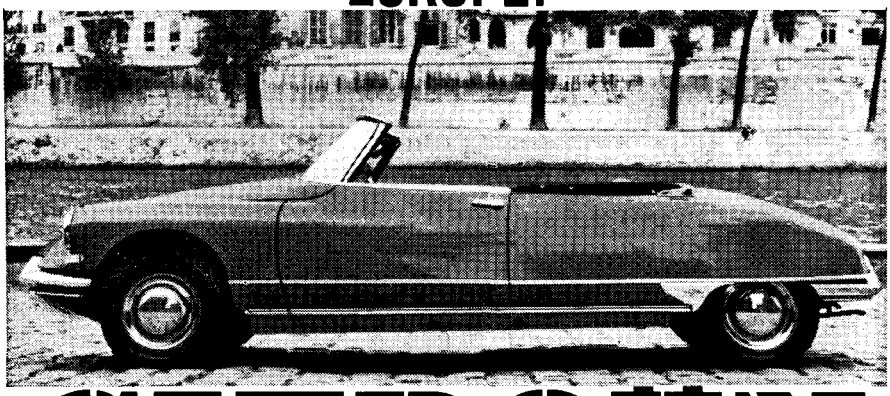

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Photo Prizewinners

GRAND PRIZE IN COLOR

(Round-trip flight to the Orient)

JOSEPH C. ZAVATT, Woodmere, N. Y.: Israel. Kine Exakta; Kodachrome.

GRAND PRIZE IN BLACK AND WHITE

(Round-trip flight to Rome)

PAUL PETROFF, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y. Teotitlan, Oaxaca; Mexico. Rolleiflex; Ilford.

SECOND PRIZE IN COLOR

(Cash Prize—$200)

ALAN MAGARY, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Lisbon, Portugal. Gloriette; Anscochrome.

SECOND PRIZE IN BLACK AND WHITE

(Cash Prize—$200)

ALLAN W. KAHN, Noblesville, Ind. Rabat, Morocco. Rolleiflex; Verichrome Pan.

THIRD PRIZE IN COLOR

(Cash Prize—$100)

TOM BLAZIER, JR., Clayton, Mo. Casbah, Tangiers. Exakta; Ektachrome.

THIRD PRIZE IN BLACK AND WHITE

(Cash Prize—$100)

MILES J. MARTIN, Scotia, N. Y. Austria. Rolleiflex; Ansco Supreme.

FINALISTS IN COLOR

(Cash Prizes—$50)

FRED H. STOCKING, Williamstown, Mass. Moorhead, Minn. Edixa Reflex; Kodachrome.
BETTY MOUL, New York, N. Y. Tetuan, Morocco. Retina; Kodachrome.
W. L. KOERBER, Kingston, N. J. Brazil. Leica; Kodachrome.
CAROLYN SYMONDS, San Bernardino, Cal. San Blas, Mexico. Retina Reflex; Anscochrome.
NANCY RANSON, Brooklyn, N. Y. Nepal-Bodhanath. Nikon; Kodachrome.
JOSEPH G. FARRIS, Bethel, Conn. Lebanon. Argus; Kodachrome.
M. L. GILLIAM, St. Louis, Mo. Chartres, France. Voigtlander Bessamatic; Kodachrome.

FINALISTS IN BLACK AND WHITE

(Cash Prizes—$50)

RUTH D. COLEMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Bali. Leica; Plus X.
LESTER S. KING, Chicago, Ill. Mykonos, Greece. Rolleiflex; Verichrome Pan.
HANS GABATHULER, Wallisellen-Zurich, Switzerland. Recife, Brazil. Rolleiflex; Verichrome Pan.
URSULA K. TOOMEY, Springfield, Mass. San Blas Islands, Mexico. Hasselblad; Ektachrome.
MEYER SAKLAD, Providence, R. I. Mykonos, Greece. Hasselblad; Adox.
SIDNEY FREIDIN, Laredo, Tex. Janitzio, Lake Patzcuaro, Mexico. Mamiya; Plus X.
JOHN & HESTER BONNELL, Woodland Hills, Cal. Utah Desert. Wardflex Panatomic X.

SPECIAL MENTION FOR HUMAN INTEREST

JERRY FRANK, 1176 East 13th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Anduylas, Peru. Canon; Ilford.

SPECIAL MENTION FOR HUMOR

MERTON BERNSTEIN, Bethany, Conn. Rome, Italy. Rolleiflex; Agfa Isopan.
GERALYN SIAS, Seattle, Washington. Kyoto, Japan. Ricoh; Plus X.

(*Continued on page* 64)

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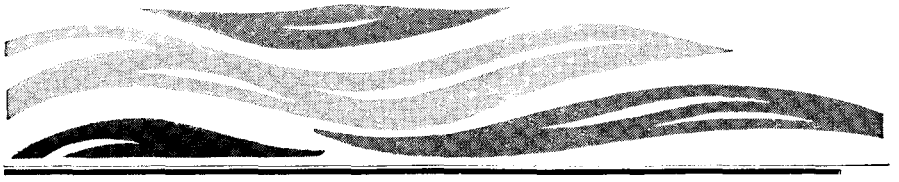

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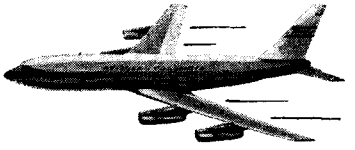

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Political Guide

Continued from page 46

who has served forty years as a civil servant. When Nobusuke Kishi was toppled from the Prime Minister's perch, a victim of Communist-directed rampaging students and the U. S.-Japan Security Treaty, Ikeda was elected chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party, thus assuring his election as Prime Minister. Last November, Ikeda carried his Liberal Democrats to victory in the national elections on a platform of doubling the national income in ten years (a sure vote-getter) and maintaining the military ties with the United States (a big gamble).

For all practical purposes Japan has a two-party system of opposing extreme views. The middle of the road is a lonely thoroughfare in Japan.

The House of Representatives, the ruling body of the Diet, has 467 members, 300 of whom are Liberal Democrats. They received 22,000,000 votes in the November, 1960, elections. The party is pro-West, pro-American, hopeful of trade with Communist China but not ready to defy the United States on that issue. It is financed by big business, and supported by it as well as by small business, white-collar workers, and most farmers.

The Socialist Party has 145 House members. They are devotedly pro-Communist, consider the United States the common enemy of Japan and Communist China, want Japan to be neutral, demand abrogation of the U. S.-Japan Security Treaty, abolition of U. S. naval and air bases in Japan. Socialists are supported by many workers and most of the labor unions, young people, pro-Communist students, most intellectuals, and some of the farmers. The middle-of-the-road Democratic Socialists are inconsequential in the House and so are the three official Communist members.

All Japanese want security and almost all Japanese want it without paying a price. The most hated word in Japan is militarism; the most frequently heard argument is that the price of weaponry is so great that Japan has been priced out of the self-defense business.

Both Liberal Democrats and Socialists, as individuals, agree that the presence of U. S. bases in Japan does not protect Japan; the bases only irritate the Communists and may well magnetize Communist missiles.

As this trend of thinking accelerates, right-wing forces will become increasingly desperate to make themselves heard and felt. Prime Minister Ikeda will face the task of trying to use limited police power (limited by the constitu-

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tion and by Japanese fears of the old-time police) to control extremist elements.

The cardinal fact about Japanese politics is not the momentarily happy appearance of strong military ties between the U. S. and Japan. The essential matter is the easily visible trend of Japan toward neutrality between the East and West.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: By Lindsay Clinch, *Overseas Editor, the Sydney Morning Herald.* Almost as large as the United States mainland in area, Australia has 10,000,000 of the most heavily governed white people in the world.

Six state parliaments and one federal parliament control this vast, sparsely populated outpost of European civilization established 170 years ago, and today with a few hours' jet travel of the colored outposts of the great Asian mainland.

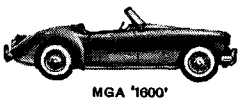
Australians, and their various governments, are very conscious of the nearness of the rapidly increasing populations of nearby Asia, and their makers of foreign policy find themselves in a difficult position.

First, they must strengthen the ties with the United States for defense and for trade and industry.

Secondly, they must play a part in the development of the Asian countries that encircle their northern and western approaches.

They support the United States in its nonrecognition of Red China (although there is a body of opinion to the contrary). They offset this attitude somewhat by trading with this nation, although diplomatically her existence is not recognized.

They guard their country against the entry of hordes of nonwhite people by passport and visa control, a policy

A CAR  IN EUROPE GIVES YOU A

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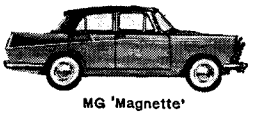
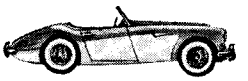
BIGGER  CHOICE OF FUN 

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which has been unfortunately described as a "White Australia Policy," but which works very much as the United States quota system does.

Except for a very small section led by some of the clergy, the present system is widely accepted.

On the other hand, Australia is doing much to help the new Asian governments to develop their countries, providing equipment and bringing students to Australia for education under the Colombo Plan.

It is difficult to compare the Australian political parties: the Liberal Party, now in power; and the Labor Party, at present rent by a struggle that arose out of an attempted purge of a group of Roman Catholics.

The Liberal Party, which is the nearest Australian party to the British Conservative party, is slightly left of the United States Democratic Party in its attitudes toward government participation and control of banking, transport, hospitalization, medical care, and television. It has displayed little sympathy toward heavily taxed big business, adopting most of Labor's policies as it succeeded Labor into office.

New Zealand politics have taken very much the same path as those in Australia. It has more than once given Australia a lead in its move toward the welfare state. Last month in a general election the Labor Party was defeated by the conservative National Party, and the new Prime Minister will be farmer Keith Holyoake.

Although Mr. Holyoake is a conservative, he has indicated that he favors many of the measures that are part of the welfare state.

This most remote of the British family of nations has a population of 2,500,000, and covers an area as big as England and Scotland. More than any other nation, it has solved its color problem by accepting the original Maoris in all walks of life.

CANADA: By George Kitchen, *Chief of New York Bureau, The Canadian Press.* The American tourist who visits Canada this year may find himself enjoying from a ringside seat an election campaign being fought with all the vigor and bitterness that characterized the Presidential contest waged in the U. S. last fall.

The struggle will be for a prime ministership instead of a Presidency, and the control of a Parliament instead of a Congress. But the issues will bear a familiar ring—unemployment and farm prices, defense and foreign policy, health insurance and security for the aged—though the emphasis placed on some of them may sound strangely offbeat to American ears.

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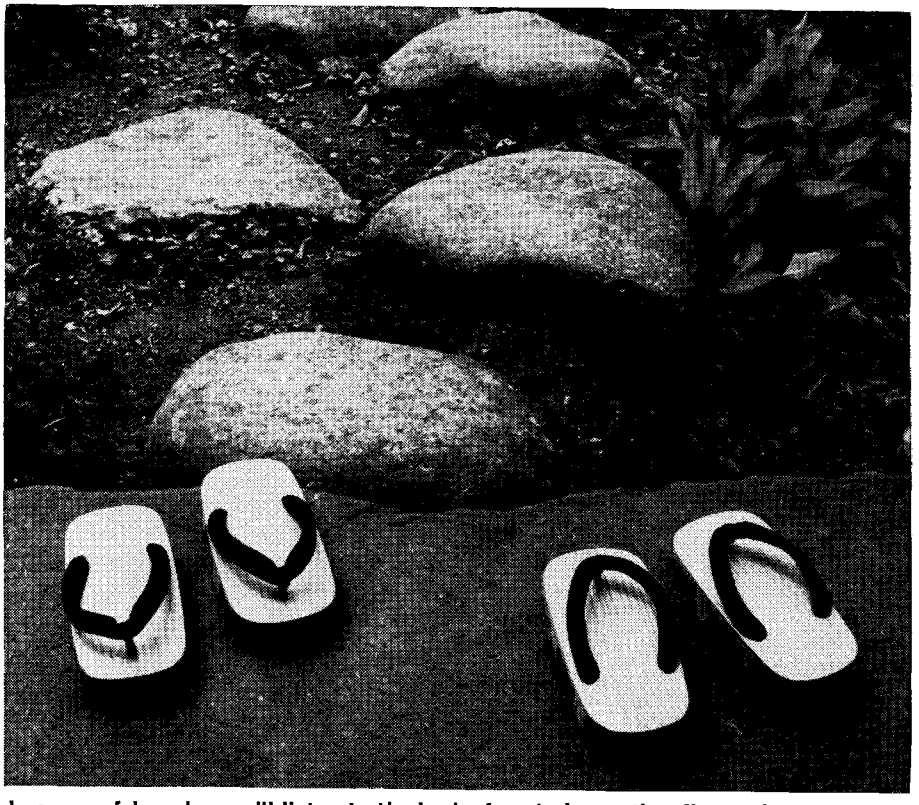

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Canadian political soothsayers feel one may be in the offing. The administration headed by Conservative Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker still has a couple of years to run but the Canadian constitution allows a government to call an election any time it feels it has a major issue. And an issue of prime proportions —unemployment—has been idling on the political scene for an uncomfortably (for the administration) long period.

Why would a government want to call an election in the midst of unemployment instead of waiting for good times to return? For the simple reason that good times may not return fast enough. The recession may deepen and the government then would run the risk of finding itself in even greater disfavor with the voters.

The Canadian recession is reportedly more severe than that being experienced in the United States, but both share a common root—sagging export markets. But as a nation with only one-tenth the population of the United States, Canada lacks the economic cushion provided by a large domestic market. For that reason, it is far more dependent on export trade than is the U.S.

This hard fact of continental economics is likely to sharpen the competition between the two neighbors for foreign trade markets already shrinking before the aggressive drives of such great trading rivals as West Germany and Japan.

This competition for foreign trade explains in part the incipient anti-Americanism—Canadians call it pro-Canadianism—the American tourist sometimes seems to sense north of the border.

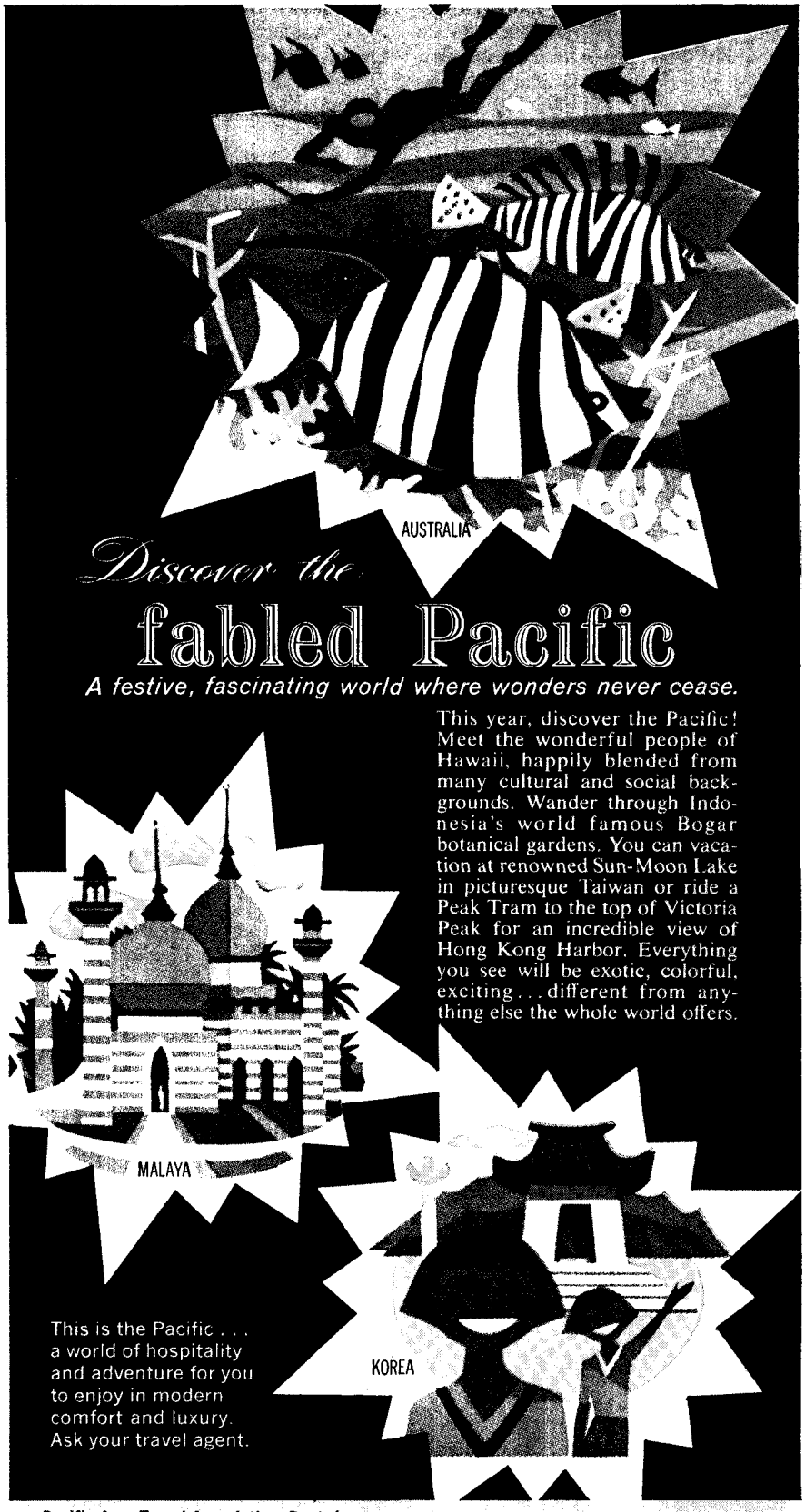
The tourist may also find this competition spelled out as resentment against subsidiaries set up in Canada by American firms.

Some U.S. companies, admittedly, have diverted to U.S. factories foreign orders obtained by their Canadian subsidiaries. This irks the Canadian. There have been suggestions that the government take action to end the practice.

Again, trade rivalry explains Canada's reluctance to join the U. S. in its trade embargo against Cuba. Canadians have no more love for Castro than do Americans, but they regard this particular phase of the Cuban-American quarrel as a purely internal U.S. problem. Their welcome last month of a Cuban trade mission seeking goods no longer available from the U. S. was based on realistic economic considerations.

Defense, as much a recurrent issue as it is in America, springs from the same motivating source—Soviet aggression—but is tempered by somewhat different considerations.

One of these is national sovereignty.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Few countries cooperate more closely in the field of mutual defense than do these two. The very closeness of that alliance gives rise periodically to Canadian fears over the possible loss of sovereignty through U.S. military installations in Canada.

It produces delicate political issues. Some, with misgivings that develop from such episodes as the U-2 spy plane affair, contend that Canada's defense forces are too closely linked to those of the United States, that they have become dependent on the U.S.

At issue at the moment is a Canadian demand for a say in the use of any American atomic warheads that may be stored in the Dominion.

But Canadian politicians, like those in Washington, are hardheaded realists. The Soviet Union lies just to the north and in any attack over the pole Canada would be very much in the line of fire. Joint continental defense will remain very much a cornerstone of Canadian policy.

As a member of the British commonwealth, Canada has close cultural and economic ties with Great Britain. Many of her people are of British stock. The other great race strain—in so-called French Canada—traces its ancestry back to France.

By some legerdemain never fully understood by most Americans (and some Canadians), Canada recognizes Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain as the Queen of Canada. But few things rankle a Canadian more than to have an American wonder aloud whether Canada pays taxes to Britain. She doesn't.

Canada fondly regards herself as a bridge between the two great English-speaking powers but her own outlook is more North American than British. Her people read a great many American books and magazines, see many American-produced movies and television programs, and hear much of American radio.

So great is the flood from such American sources, unavoidable in the free interflow between the two countries, that governmental and private bodies within Canada wage a ceaseless campaign to develop and preserve a distinctive Canadian culture.

MEXICO: By Betty Kirk, *resident correspondent in Mexico for U.S. newspapers.* The past autumn, filled with fiestas celebrating a century and a half of independence and fifty years of a successful reform movement, is the traveler's best augury for a pleasant journey through Mexico. Both anniversaries were testimonials to the Mexicans' having learned to live at peace with themselves and the world.

The result of fifty years of reform, locally called "The Revolution" in the economic, political, and social sense of the word, is that Mexico has built a thriving Social Democracy. Being dedicated to such principles, the government is vigorously antitotalitarian, opposing extremes of both right and left. The current regime of President Adolfo Lopez Mateos is, on the record, the most actively anti-Communist of any seen here in the past two decades. Neither does it compromise with an ambitious reactionary clique which, under the guise of "anti-Communism," would turn the clock back.

Yet the very success of the Mexican Revolution makes it vulnerable to pressures from those who abhor middle-of-the-road democracy. The prediction of continuing tranquility becomes subject therefore to the qualification: "If the Mexicans are let alone." Noninterference is all that they ask, for the people and their government are almost wholly absorbed in their dynamic program of building a better world. The conquest of nature is their goal and they are rapidly reaching it, as even the most casual observer can attest.

If Mexico can escape meddling by Havana and Washington, she will con-

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- Resort villages where visitors come by the score, so you always meet new people . . . (but they never come by the thousands to raise prices or crowd you out).
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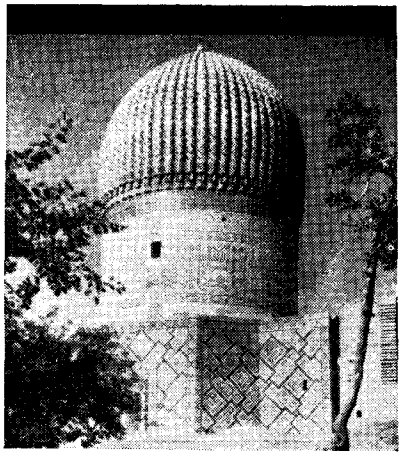

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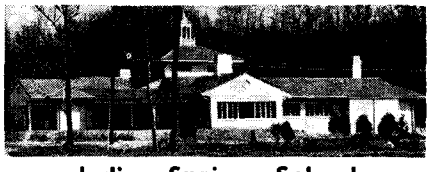

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tinue to be a haven of peace in the midst of the turbulence found among her sister states. She has, to date, skilfully blocked Castro's efforts to penetrate here, but an "anti-Yanqui" outburst some months ago could be traced to attempted interference in her affairs by some of our own less literate "politicos." "Hands off!" is therefore the key to preserving equilibrium on our southern border.

CUBA: By Dom Bonafede, *of the Miami Herald, who has just returned from a tour of the troubled Caribbean.* A Havana cab driver recently mused: "Before Castro, we'd be getting ready for the tourist season at this time of the year."

That may well be this town's epitaph.

Once the glittering Paris of the Americas and the Pearl of the Antilles, Havana today is a ghost town.

Once the loudest, loveliest and bawdiest capital in the hemisphere, it now serves only as a backdrop for Castro's posturings.

Once a city devoted to living, it now is concerned with dying. Posters proclaiming "Fatherland or Death" are plastered everywhere. And Castro harangues about death to traitors, to invaders, to Yankees, and to everyone not subservient to Castro.

Taking the advice of the State Department—although most knew better even before the advice came—Americans are steering clear of Cuba. The only Americans to be found here are businessmen-residents, who are tying up the loose ends of closing their branch offices; a few shady characters seeking to make a fast buck on the black market (three pesos for one U.S. dollar), and an assortment of newsmen, some assigned here permanently and others in transit.

The luxury hotels—Nacional, Riviera, Capri, Hilton (now the Libre)—are empty caverns, where the employees play host to themselves. In those gambling casinos still open, the shills, card-dealers, dice men, and roulette operators yawn and yearn to go home.

The marching cadence of the militia along the Prado and the television tirades of Castro have replaced the music and laughter of the streets.

Gone, too, are the sidewalk debates and the lottery hawkers, who weekly held out dreams of riches.

Most of the painted ladies of the demimonde have vanished. But despite what Castro says, he has not yet confiscated sin.

The Country Club and all of Cuba's social clubs have been appropriated by the revolutionary government in Castro's drive toward a classless society.

The American Club, not yet seized, maintains a tomb-like silence. Occasion-

the beaten path and beyond

ELIAS NAMERDY
Asia-Africa Travel Specialist

the beaten path

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and beyond

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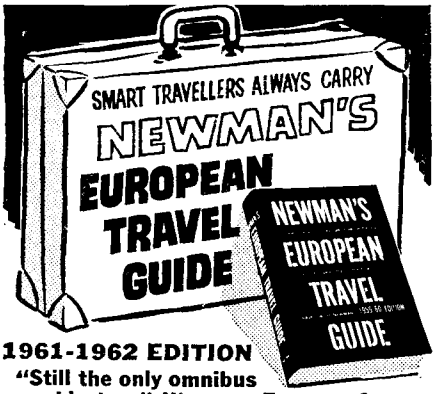

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ally, a member drops by, not to seek companionship, since he knows it won't be there, but out of sheer loyalty and nostalgia for an earlier day.

In Old Havana, the Floridita, the home of the frozen daiquiri and Hemingway's favorite haunt here, is still open but the only patrons are the perrenial Cuban playboys, who thus far have evaded Castro. They lounge at the far corner of the bar, roll dice, tell jokes, and carry on as if nothing had happened.

Transportation to Cuba from the U.S. is reduced to a minimum. Pan American Airways, which once scheduled hourly Miami-to-Havana flights, now flies the route only two or three times daily. National Airlines has cut back its Havana flights to weekends only.

The other day PAA eliminated the Havana stopover, because of unexplained delays, on its Central America to Miami run.

The cruise ships and the Key West auto ferry no longer stop in Havana.

A travel plan "to cement the friendship between the democratic peoples" of Russia and Cuba got under way on December 26.

The Cuban government tourist organization (INIT) reported that the first batch of sightseeing Russians was scheduled to arrive by airliner that day. Another group is due this month.

Cubans, meanwhile, are being offered two types of air service to Moscow and two other Russian cities, so far unnamed. The "luxury rate" is 650 pesos, and the "economy rate" 500 pesos.

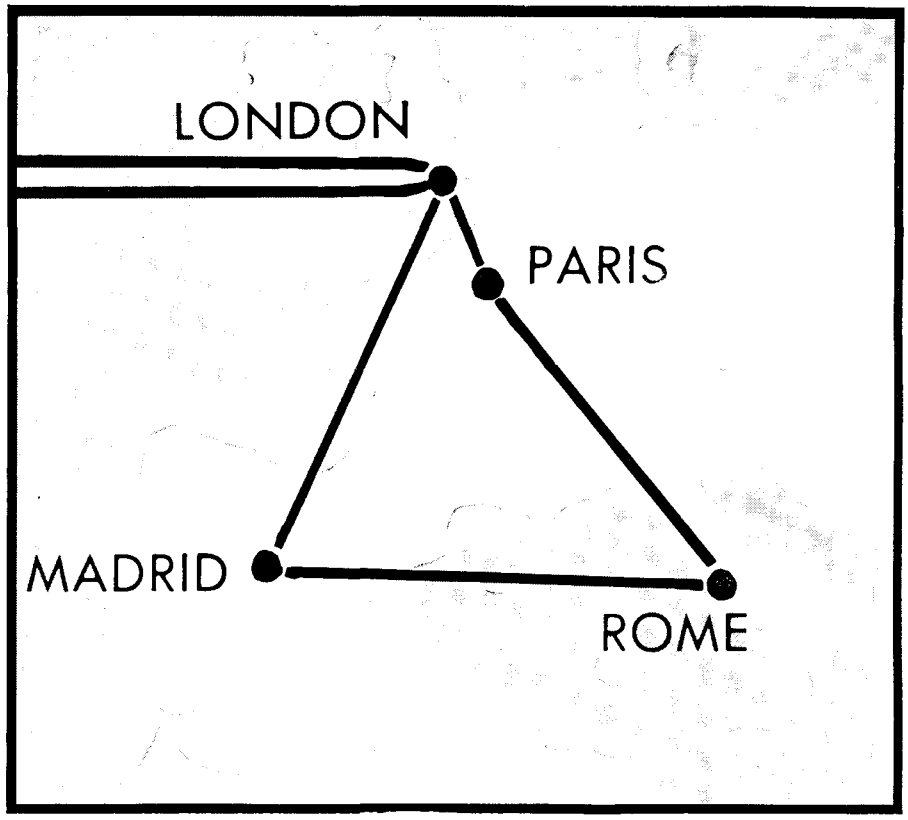
There also is talk of launching a tourist steamship service between the two countries.

But, as noted by a Havana storekeeper, "Why go over there? Castro already has brought Moscow to us."

BRITISH WEST INDIES AND BAHAMAS: By Pat Murphy, *of the Miami Herald.* As far as the tourist is concerned, absolute political stability reigns throughout the Federation of the West Indies, the coalition of British Caribbean islands formed in 1946. This is to say tourists will not be aware of, nor affected by, the healthy undercurrent of domestic rhubarbs alive since the scattered islands federated in 1958 as the first step toward eventual dominion status.

These domestic squabbles can be translated into terms of political jealousies, insular and intra-island economic disagreements, petty personality clashes. The crises pop out in the federation's press from time to time, and on the floor of the Parliament.

Despite what is perhaps the world's most multiracial population—although Negroes are predominant, there are



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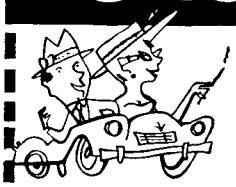

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East Indians, Chinese, British colonialists, French, Spanish, Portuguese—racial harmony is exemplary.

Total federation population is about 3,000,000, with half of that concentrated on the land mass of Jamaica, which also constitutes half of the federation's total land area and is the noisiest member of the federation.

No one really knows how the federation will profit from tourism this year, but even if it failed, the Indies' established industrial economy would make some of the Crown's other relatives look ill.

Jamaica's booming bauxite (aluminum) mining industry and the construction of new tourist facilities have given the island a wealthy new complexion.

Trinidad (the federation's capital site) has oil refineries and natural asphalt fields, plus mountains and valleys rich in sugar cane, cocoa, cotton, bananas, and grapefruit.

This same sound, busy economy is reflected in lesser degrees all the way down the line in the smaller islands, although they lack outward signs.

The Bahamas, a forty-five-minute airline hop from the Florida coast, are not in the federation, principally because of their relative remoteness from the other Indies.

PUERTO RICO: By William J. Dorvillier, *editor-publisher, the San Juan Star.* Politically, the Commonwealth is a partnership mutually agreed to by the people of Puerto Rico and the Congress of the United States. When it became effective on July 25, 1952, it wiped out the remaining vestiges of colonialism that then marred Puerto Rico's connection with the U.S.

Now Puerto Ricans, who are all citizens of the United States, elect their government from top to bottom, including a Resident Commissioner who represents them in the U.S. House of Representatives. He cannot vote, but he can speak on the floor of the House or in committee and can introduce bills.

Under this commonwealth form of government, Puerto Rico enjoys free trade with the continental U.S., shares in many grants-in-aid laws passed by Congress, and pays no federal taxes under the principle of no taxation without representation. The people of Puerto Rico do not vote for President in national elections, but as citizens they are eligible to vote in any community on the mainland when they meet the requirements to register and vote.

In the general elections on Nov. 8, 1960, Governor Luis Muñoz Marin was reelected to a fourth term of four years with a 58 per cent of the total vote, and his Popular Democratic Party, which supports commonwealth, was given

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complete control of the legislature. The second political party, which advocates statehood for Puerto Rico, the Republican Statehood Party, registered substantial gains over 1956 by polling 32.4 per cent of the vote, while the Independence Party, which urges separation from the U.S., disappeared from the ballot when it polled less than the 10 per cent required by law to remain an official political party.

The island managed to survive one of its most turbulent political campaigns in November without a single casualty. The turmoil stemmed from an attempt by three Roman Catholic Bishops to defeat Governor Muñoz and his party. In a pastoral letter read in all Catholic Churches on October 23, members were told it would be a sin to vote for the Popular Democratic Party, because it had "immoral planks" in its platform. A second pastoral letter was read a week before the elections, reiterating the bishops' order not to vote for Muñoz or his party.

Muñoz replied by telling large campaign audiences they should ignore the bishops on political matters, and ignore the politicians on religious matters. The controversy was never resolved, but when the votes were counted, it obviously had not swayed many voters away from Governor Muñoz or his party.

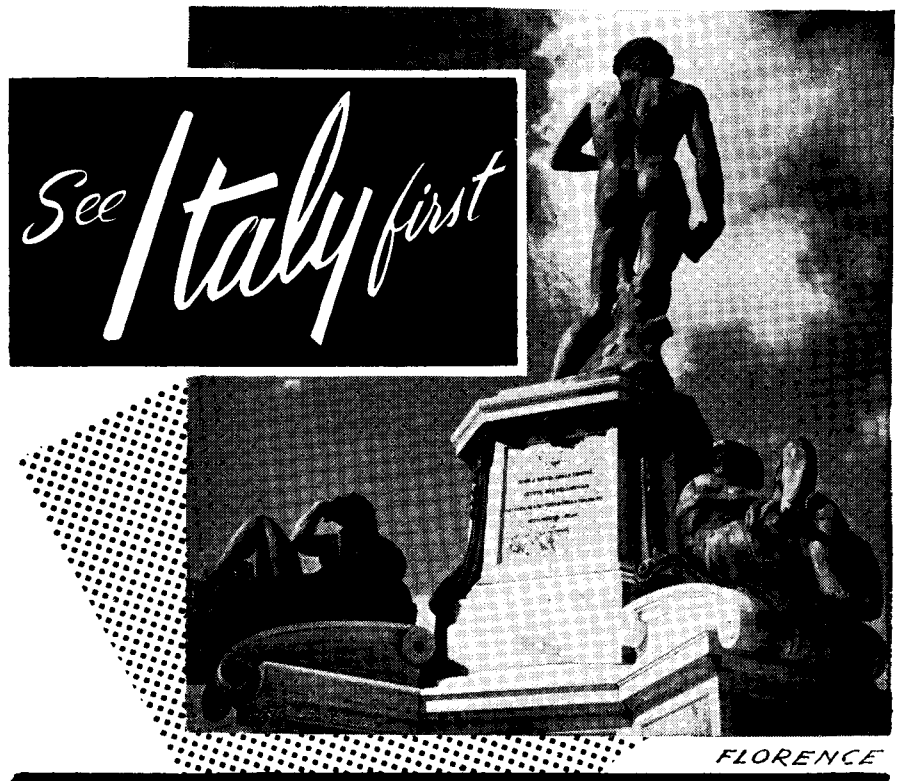
VENEZUELA: By Richard Hudson, *former managing editor of the Daily Journal, Venezuela's English-language daily.* Beleaguered from both right and left, President Rómulo Betancourt is stubbornly trying to establish a stable and progressive democracy in this beautiful oil-rich country after more than four centuries of almost uninterrupted authoritarian rule.

The key date in the unfolding Venezuelan political drama is January 23, 1958. Before dawn that day, the country gripped by general strike, Dictator Marcos Pérez Jiménez fled the country. Today the pudgy ex-tyrant cavorts in the Miami Beach sun outside his palatial home while he fights extradition proceedings brought by Venezuela.

Events following that fateful January 23 can be understood only in the light of the long and vain struggle for political liberty that preceded it. The Great Liberator himself, Simon Bolívar, born in Caracas in 1783, raised the torch of freedom high as he heroically led his country to independence from Spain.

A succession of strongmen followed Bolívar, including one of the most ruthless of modern times. Juan Vicente Gómez, "Tyrant of the Andes," ruled Venezuela as though it were his personal hacienda from 1908 until 1935.

In 1945, as two factions with roots in



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the old Gómez regime were preparing for an election early the following year, a sudden coup by junior military officers, including one Major Marcos Pérez Jiménez, ousted the government. A rising young politician who had been a Communist for a while in the Thirties had conspired with the officers. His name was Rómulo Betancourt, and he was promptly named provisional president.

As chief executive Betancourt in 1947 presided over the first free election in the country's history, in which his great friend and former teacher, novelist Rómulo Gallegos, was elected president as the candidate of the Democratic Action (A.D.) Party. It was an era of free-wheeling, chaotic reform, which was suddenly choked off by another military coup—but which this time instituted the ten-year-long dictatorship that ended with the overthrow of Pérez Jiménez.

After the dictator's flight on January 23, handsome and personable Rear Admiral Wolfgang Larrazabal was named president of the interim junta that governed until Betancourt, to the surprise of many, beat him in a three-way race for the presidency in December, 1958.

Betancourt established a coalition government of the three major parties: his own left A.D. party, the far left Republican Democratic Union (URD), and the Copei (Social Christian) Party, slightly to the right by Venezula's all-left standards. He flatly repudiated the Communists. The clumsy coalition endured until only recently, when Betancourt reformed his cabinet without the Castro-boosting URD.

As Betancourt now tries to carry out a social revolution by evolutionary means, he is being harassed from all sides. Perhaps even more difficult to deal with this steady battering from the right and left is the simple political immaturity of the nation. What else but a difficult period can be expected after so long a spell under tyranny? It takes time to learn that democracy is not all new privileges, but new responsibilities as well.

SOUTH AMERICA, SOUTHERN TIER: By William MacLeish, *News Editor, Vision.* ARGENTINA: Enormous political crises face Arturo Frondizi, President of what until a scant fifteen years ago was Latin America's richest republic. There are still 2,000,000 followers of exiled dictator Juan D. Peron. A Communist movement of over 80,000 regulars is backed by a growing number of pro-Red and pro-Castro organizations. A group of conservative military officers having overthrown Peron, now zealously guarding the government against the return of Peronismo. A master of divide-and-conquer strategy,

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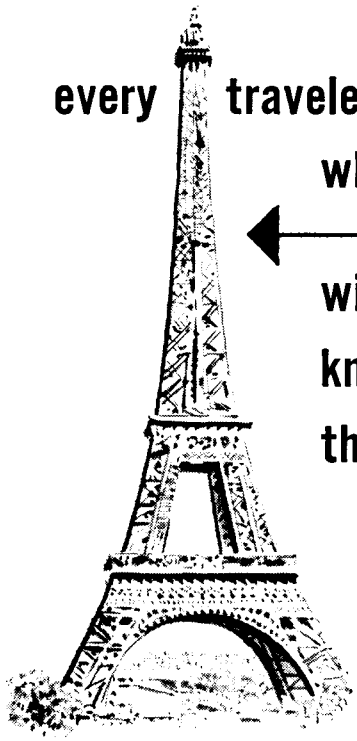
Frondizi has been able to deal effectively with the loosely knit Peronist-Communist alliance and the sixty or so top labor unions that it controls. To do so, he has to yield ground to the alliance in wage hikes and political patronage. This in turn has so aroused his military guardians that they have recently forced him into a purge of the leftist and Peronist elements in the government.

BRAZIL: Kubitschek, the outgoing President, talks of having "awakened the giant," referring to a five-year period of economic growth unparalleled in the country's history, culminating in the new capital Brasilia and road-building in the as yet untapped Amazonian basin. The deeply nationalistic Brazilians have a new sense of national potential, and of their emerging dominance in Latin America (which greatly irks the Argentines). With progress has come a quadrupling of the cost of living in five years, and inevitable social unrest. Capitalizing on popular discontent, incoming President Janio Quadros flirted openly with leftist and ultra-nationalist leaders, attracted additional votes by visiting Moscow and Havana, and finished up with a landslide victory over Kubitschek's candidate. President Quadros is expected to adopt a somewhat neutralist foreign policy.

CHILE: Politically sophisticated, Chile has been suffering fifteen years of peso-shrinking inflation. The effect has been a marked growth in leftist sympathies. Fidelismo has made some impact here, as have Communist blandishments. More alarming is the surprising influence of Red Chinese propagandists among intellectuals and labor leaders. President Jorge Alessandri, a conservative businessman, has been trying hard to put the economy back in balance with a tough and far-reaching austerity program. His chances of success are better than might be imagined, considering the wreck which last May's earthquakes and tidal waves made out of southern Chile.

URUGUAY: Wedged between South America's most powerful states, Argentina and Brazil, the Uruguayans have managed to trade their services as an international buffer for internal political peace. Since 1952, they have operated under a Swiss-type form of government—a nine-man National Executive Council whose leadership rotates every year. Eduardo Victor Haédo, who takes over next year, has caused considerable national resentment by taking an active hand in trying to settle tensions between Argentina and Brazil over the question of rebel activities in Paraguay.

PARAGUAY: Stroessner, who has ruled



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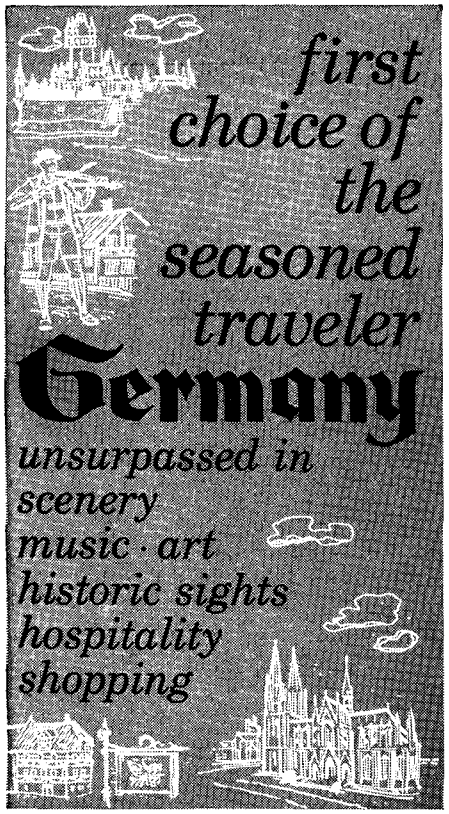

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the Paraguayan oligarchy since 1954, has been able until recently to squelch all opposition. The chance of establishing anything approaching democracy in Paraguay in the near future is remote.

SOUTH AMERICA, ANDEAN NATIONS: By William MacLeish, *News Editor, Vision.* BOLIVIA: Until 1952, the Bolivian Indian (60 per cent of the population) and the cholo lived outside of a traditionalist, near-feudal society. In April of that year, the Movimiento Nacional Revolucionario (MNR) launched a revolution that was brutal, bloody, unnecessarily drastic, and unforgettable. The Bolivian army was broken, the tin mines were nationalized, the continent's first nation-wide agrarian reform program was in full swing. Despite yearly transfusions of dollars, Bolivia is on the edge of economic collapse.

PERU: An entrenched oligarchy, roughly sixty families, owns three-quarters of the arable land. Indians comprise half the population, but they live outside the economy. Mixed breeds, or *mestizos,* are pouring in from the country to ring the already overcrowded cities with slums. Add to this the agitators, many of them Fidelistas (Peru is said to be Castro's principal target for subversion). Against these elements one must stack the efforts of Premier Pedro Beltrán, economist and publisher, and his combined austerity and social welfare program. One must also add the numerical power of Peru's largest party, the progressive Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Democratica (APRA), which, though weakened by recent defections to the radical left, could conceivably still use its influence to steer Peru from the course of revolution.

ECUADOR: José Maria Velasco Ibarra, an aging demagogue, has spent the last three months working up popular enthusiasm for his campaign to heap all the blame for Ecuador's economic troubles on his predecessor, push through social reforms, reopen an old border feud with Peru. His grandstanding tactics have incensed Peru, and the old master has accomplished his aim and his popular support is assured.

COLOMBIA: Despite the efforts of President Alberto Lleras Camargo, one of Latin America's most respected leaders, his "National Front" coalition government has not been able to push a single important piece of legislation through the Congress in months. Social discontent is growing along with the organized banditry in the interior which has taken an estimated 300,000 lives in the past twelve years. Lleras may resign rather than continue the frustration of a stalemate.

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KINGSLEY DOUBLE-CROSTIC NO. 1398

Reg. U.S. Patent Office

By Doris Nash Wortman

DEFINITIONS

A. Describing a hard block tapering to a thin edge, often used in splitting rock, or lifting heavy things, etc. (comp.).

B. Consequence.

C. Followed by Word N, Sinbad's burden which he had assumed out of compassion (3 wds.).

D. Regarded with apprehension.

E. Bread or its equivalent (3 wds.).

F. Person who cut short the Canterbury Tale of Sir Thopas.

G. Improvement; correction.

H. Any plant of the genus *Cuscuta;* tremble.

I. Assailed in arguments.

J. Mistake.

K. Gave evidence, in play, that one no longer holds cards of a certain suit (2 wds.; bridge).

L. Twisted (U.S. dialect; a "David Harum" word).

M. Where the country boy seeks a good apple in winter (3 wds.).

WORDS

145 91 47 170 49 144 38 213 132 126 199

86 194 37 99 36 10 108

83 101 173 17 89 127 183 4

177 192 23 162 185 139 53

94 35 207 14 40 100 63 148 136 19 11

161 197 88 149 214 69 42 135

45 176 215 52 73 156 39 180 130

216 121 48 85 27 107

28 50 211 151 82 12 172 74

54 119 29 9 150

123 159 146 206 210 140 155 169 200

30 57 134 67 118 205 18 115

164 46 141 125 59 71 66 21 154 188 84

DEFINITIONS

N. See Word C (2 wds.).

O. Where one lives (familiar 3-wd. phrase).

P. Scandal sheet which terrorized New York society in the Eighties and Nineties (2 wds.).

Q. Disease affecting cloven-footed animals known also as aphthous fever (comp.).

R. Region where lived the "woman with a familiar spirit" visited by Saul (I Sam. xxviii).

S. Place where articles of food are kept before being cooked.

T. Agreeable fragrance.

U. Seller of ballads in "Our Mutual Friend" (full name).

V. Archeologist's word for a monument consisting of two upright megaliths supporting a third as lintel.

W. Revolved quickly with a buzzing sound.

X. Art of dancing, esp. in the Greek chorus.

Y. Said of leaves pinnately cut with the lobes pointing downward, like those of the dandelion.

Z. Descending slope.

WORDS

25 171 157 166 202 64

2 80 96 5 182 174 60 34 55 201 131

44 165

93 16 8 114 122 41 58 33 128 112

142 184 102 68 113 195 106 90 178 147 78

26

104 76 163 13 190

65 204 133 105 160 15

51 97 62 81 168

181 143 203 129 110 124 212 77 191

158 70 98 61 175 1 79 20 198

179 187 152 87 103 3 196

193 209 137 117 6 109 75 208

56 43 92 22 120 153 31 186 7

24 111 116 167 189 95 72 138 32

DIRECTIONS

To solve this puzzle you must guess twenty-odd WORDS, the definitions of which are given in the column headed DEFINITIONS. Alongside each definition, there is a row of dashes—one for each letter in the required word. When you have guessed a word, write it on the dashes, and also write each letter in the correspondingly numbered square of the puzzle diagram. . . . When the squares are all filled in, you will find that you have completed a quotation from some published work. If read up and down, the letters in the diagram have no meaning. . . . Black squares indicate ends of words; if there is no black square at the right side of the diagram, the word carries over to the next line . . . When all the WORDS are filled in, their initial letters spell the name of the author and the title of the piece from which the quotation has been taken. Of great help to the solver are this acrostic feature and the relative shapes of words in the diagram as they develop. Authority for spellings and definitions is Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition.

					1 V	2 O	3 W		4 C	5 O	6 X	7 Y		8 P	9 J	10 B	11 E					
12 I		13 R	14 E		15 S	16 P	17 C	18 L		19 E	20 V	21 M	22 Y	23 D	24 Z		25 N					
26 Q	27 H	28 I	29 J		30 L	31 Y	32 Z		33 P	34 O	35 E	36 B		37 B	38 A	39 G						
40 E	41 P	42 F	43 Y	44 O		45 G	46 M	47 A		48 H	49 A	50 I	51 T	52 G	53 D	54 J	55 O					
	56 Y	57 L	58 P	59 M	60 O	61 V		62 T	63 E		64 N		65 S	66 M	67 L		68 Q					
69 F	70 V	71 M	72 Z	73 G	74 I	75 X	76 R	77 U		78 Q	79 V	80 O	81 T		82 I	83 C	84 M					
85 H		86 B	87 W	88 F	89 C	90 Q	91 A	92 Y	93 P	94 E		95 Z	96 O	97 T	98 V	99 B	100 E					
101 C	102 Q	103 W	104 R	105 S		106 Q	107 H	108 B	109 X	110 U	111 Z	112 P		113 Q	114 P	115 L						
116 Z	117 X	118 L	119 J	120 Y	121 H	122 P	123 K		124 U	125 M	126 A	127 C		128 P	129 U	130 G	131 O					
	132 A	133 S	134 L	135 F	136 E	137 X	138 Z	139 D	140 K		141 M	142 Q	143 U	144 A		145 A	146 K					
147 Q	148 E	149 F		150 J	151 I	152 W	153 Y		154 M	155 K	156 G	157 N		158 V	159 K	160 S						
161 F	162 D	163 R	164 M	165 O	166 N		167 Z	168 T	169 K	170 A	171 N	172 I	173 C		174 O	175 V	176 G					
	177 D	178 Q	179 W	180 G		181 U	182 O	183 C	184 Q	185 D		186 Y	187 W	188 M	189 Z	190 R						
191 U	192 D	193 X	194 B	195 Q	196 W		197 F	198 V	199 A		200 K	201 O	202 N		203 U	204 S	205 L					
	206 K	207 E	208 X		209 X	210 K	211 I	212 U	213 A	214 F	215 G	216 H										

Solution of last week's Double-Crostic will be found on page 14 of this issue.

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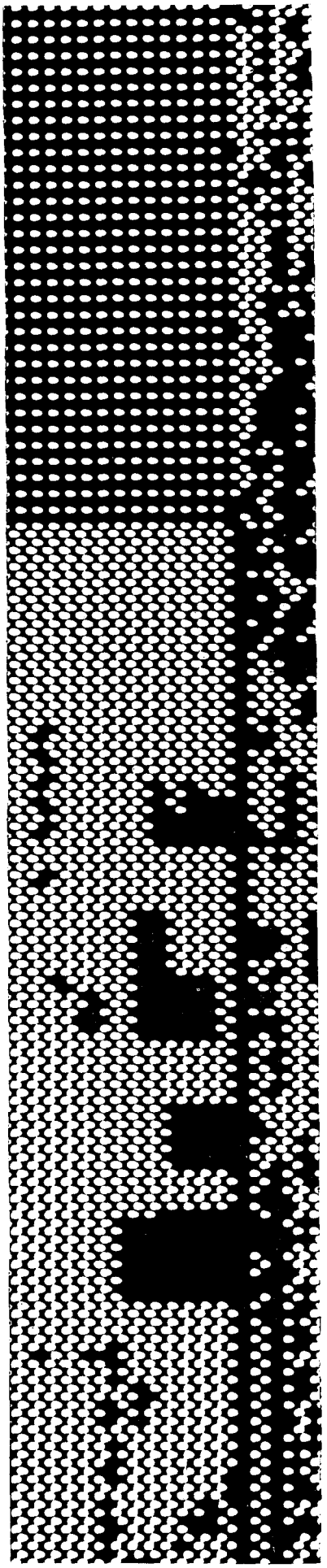

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Today, the science of communications reaches dramatically into space, bouncing messages off satellites. But an equally exciting frontier lies closer to home. Bell Telephone Laboratories engineers have created a revolutionary new central office. At Morris, Illinois, an experimental model of it has been linked to the Bell System communications network and is being tried out in actual service with a small group of customers.

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Part of a memory plate of the new electronic central office is shown at right (enlarged 8 times). Spots are coded instructions which guide the system in handling calls and keeping itself in top operating form. Over two million spots are required. Logic and memory are physically separated in the machine, so new functions can be easily added. The experiment is being conducted in co-operation with the Illinois Bell Telephone Company and the Western Electric Company.

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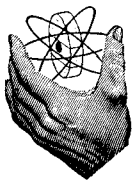

DEPARTMENTS: Research in America • The Research Frontier • Letters to the Science Editor • Personality Portrait—LVIII

ARTICLES: A Lesson in the History of Space Exploration

RESEARCH IN AMERICA

A COSMIC PERSPECTIVE FOR THE YEAR 1961

FAR too seldom can it be said in truth than an American scientist writes literature in writing about his work. It is, therefore, a pleasure to quote from one of the rare exceptions. The remarks of Dr. Caryl P. Haskins in his 1959-60 report as president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington can hardly be improved upon for the purpose of placing the new year 1961 in grand perspective.

The edge of the sea of time in which Earth floats is, Dr. Haskins tells, at least several billions of light years away. Each of those years is 5,880 billion miles long. The farthest clusters of dimly visible lights that fix the distance are racing away at half the speed of light itself. Among the innumerable other lights that blink between them and the Milky Way are some that may be twenty-five billion years old. The atmospheres of some of the stars in those galaxies are made up on radically different recipes than is the atmosphere of the Sun. One star—HD 215441—is surrounded by a field of magnetic force eight times as strong as the fields that govern solar storms.

Such is the mysterious vastness that the space-war hucksters are trying to persuade us will be closed irrevocably to the curious minds of free men if an American isn't first to land on the nearby Moon. The unplumbed nature of its dimensions is suggested by Dr. Haskins, but that is not the focus of his observations.

"Science is today," he writes, "as it has always been, in essence a society—a society made up of individuals committed to the pursuit of truth wherever it may lie, a society with extremely high standards of conduct. They are standards, moreover, which must be maintained not only out of strong inner belief in them, but as well for the less lofty but pragmatically compelling reason that, unless they are so maintained, science simply cannot function. The rules of science are flexible in content but uncompromising in principle: dedication to the search for truth, dedication to unconformity, dedication to rigid discipline and economy and parsimony of thought, to communication among its members, to the continuous checking and cross checking and agreement and disagreement which not only can alone ensure the elimination of error and misconception, but which, at a deeper level, almost certainly *constitute* the truth in our modern definition of it.

"It follows that in science, as in our larger democratic society, the individual is still a supremely important factor. In a related sense, science, like democracy, must enthrone the values of private concern, embodying and sternly defending those sectors of individual effort for which no collective element may substitute. Again science, like a democracy, has made an institution of the process of continuous reorientation—in a sense, of continuous reform. A science that is faithful to its trust, like a democracy that is true to its being, will refuse to claim that its work is ever done. Neither the success of science nor the success of a democracy can ever be taken for granted. . . .

"We began our nation with the protection of two oceans, with weak competitors at home and divided enemies abroad. At our door were reserves of wealth probably unsurpassed in the experience of pioneers, wealth which required ingenuity and application, skill and toil, to exploit, but the realization of which was never beyond the power of able men. We inherited a land free from social constraint, or indeed from social patterns of any kind that were relevant to us. We were blessedly free, and knew that we were free, of an oppressive and abiding past. . . .

"These circumstances have left us with the firmly rooted conviction that, if we but strive sufficiently, history and the future must do our bidding. It would be extraordinary—and profoundly tragic—if we were really to doubt, today, that we can remake any situation to our liking and our need. But there is an obverse to this coin. As a mature nation, now, maintaining ourselves in a world of unmatched danger, faced with challenges more severe than man has ever known, no longer protected by our oceans and quite as vulnerable as any other people, our old concepts about the future must be critically sharpened if we are not to be needlessly and damagingly disillusioned in ways that could seriously affect our verve and our philosophy.

"For it is inevitable, now, that we shall encounter large factors in our future which we cannot immediately manage to our satisfaction, no matter how hard we try. Inevitably we shall sometimes find ourselves in situations where our power of will in the short run, try as hard as we may, will not suffice. These will be tests of a new order of severity. We shall be tempted to accuse ourselves, and especially representative individuals among us, of incompetence, or mismanagement, or wrong action, or insufficient action. We must continually remind ourselves, in these circumstances, that the forces of history are titanic when we are fully exposed to them, and more than ever so in our own day. We must remember that a keen sense of what to expect and a keen general instinct of how to react may be as important as an immediate design of action. Above all we

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ATLAS
THOR
TITAN
MINUTEMAN

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must learn to live steadfastly with such situations over an indefinite future, knowing and firmly resisting the temptations, which will unfailingly come to us, to abandon even for a moment the fortresses of our being—our verve, our optimism, our humanity. . . .

"Movements of history have typically been initiated by individual, unconforming men. Originality and independence, individual dissent, properly protected, are the very essence of our civilization. Calvin and Spinoza, dissenting Puritans and Yankee husbandmen, a John Knox and a Washington and a Roosevelt and thousands more bear testimony to the power of the individual. And in science, whose basic task is innovation and whose greatest weapon is originality, this truth is epitomized: Newton and Einstein, J. J. Thomson, Rutherford, Darwin, Pasteur, and hosts whose contributions are publicly less known, all furnish the immortal demonstration of it. For science in its public function, now become one of its greatest, the protection of the individual and his independence, the honor of free thought and free expression, the public welcome of dissent, all are utterly vital. The enemies of these in our time are particularly dangerous because they are not tangible and dramatic, but amorphous and difficult to see. They are not formal oppression or suppression, or even organized intolerance. They do not take the shape of the great and striking social injustices which we have known and fought before and so can recognize and be on guard against. They are more subtle, more insidious factors—inattention, lassitude, hostility to innovation arising from failure to recognize that innovation must, of its very nature, be antithetic to established order, and that we must embrace that antithesis for the life blood that it brings. . . .

"It is disturbing, therefore, to note a gulf, in feeling and sympathy, which frequently exists between those who practice the scientific way and those whose commitment lies with the nonscientific sector of our cultural heritage—the dichotomy of 'the two cultures.' This is a conflict rooted far in the past. But it has become greatly intensified in our time, to the disadvantage of both humanistic and scientific disciplines. In our own day we can ill afford the misapprehensions that it entails. There is much, in fact, to suggest that the apparent dichotomy may be basically unreal. . . .

"The common factors that unite all the creative disciplines, be they artistic or humanistic, philosophical or scientific, are far deeper and more fundamental than the more obvious differences that distinguish them. We are apt to neglect the fact that, with the possible exception of authentic genius and some very specialized kinds of talent, good minds in the one culture tend also to be good minds in the other, and to forget how frequently in the earlier days of scientific effort, before the sheer weight of learning and of evidence forced our modern specialization, many great figures united the two fields. We forget, too, that historically the older periods of cultural burgeoning in the world have also been the periods of the burgeoning of early science. Shall we classify da Vinci, at last—or Socrates or Plato—as scientist or humanist? What shall we say of Copernicus, whose education was in the classics, and law and medicine? Shall we forget that Omar Khayyam was a Persian astronomer, or that the motto of the Royal Society of London was given it by John Evelyn the diarist, that Samuel Pepys and the poets John Denham and John Dryden were among its first Fellows, and that the opening lecture of the Society—on astronomy—was given by the architect Christopher Wren?"

ON the flyleaf of the Carnegie report, Dr. Haskins has inscribed two commentaries on his theme by Alfred North Whitehead. "In his youth," says one, "the born poet often wavers between science and literature; and his choice is determined by the chance attraction of one or other of the alternative modes of expressing his imaginative joy in nature. It is essential to keep in mind that science and poetry have the same root in human nature." The other reminds us that in moments like the one when Columbus discovered America, "creation widened to man's view." It goes on: "There is such a moment now. We are all aware that the immediate future holds within it possibilities different from anything we have known in the past."

Poets have always been scientists and scientists have always been poets in the common pursuit of beauty just beyond the horizon of the eye and out of physical touch. Insofar as exploration of the emptiness on the other side of Earth's atmosphere is such a search for truth, the exploring can only be applauded. But when it is claimed that men must be sent out there for the primary purpose of extending the area of conflict now bounded by terrestrial selfishness, something is out of joint. For no weapon has ever been devised to sharpen its aim as distance to the target widens; surveillance satellites could become so effective that they might be logical prospects for destruction or neutralization by rival satellites, but those are instruments and cannot in any case be defended by human patrols on the spot;

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the barrenness of the argument that whoever first lands in an unclaimed territory holds hegemony thereafter is evident to any serious student of history (see maps on pages 84 and 85); and the notion that the presence or absence of American men in interplanetary space will determine our standing in the underdeveloped lands was destroyed at last summer's Israeli conclave on science for newly-emergent peoples. With understandable impatience and irritation, those peoples' delegates to the Rehoboth meeting reminded their more opulent research colleagues that the planet on which they hope to make happiness is planet Earth.

Secretary of State-designate Dean Rusk has written directly to this point in *Foreign Affairs*, as follows: "What we say and how we should like to appear are of transient importance compared with how we conduct the public business in our domestic and foreign affairs. No propaganda is so effective as an earned reputation as a vital society, offering expanding opportunities for its own citizens and basing its relations with the rest of the world upon mutual respect and underlying decency. If we are entitled to a measure of self-confidence, there are insistent problems which demand our attention: the solidarity of our alliances, our relations with newly independent peoples, the suitability of our armed forces for our needs, the orderly growth of our economy, the competitive position of our products abroad, our desperate needs in education, deterioration in our transportation and our great urban centers, the acceptance of our minorities as full-fledged citizens, and, in every vocation, profession or service, our shortage of competent men for leadership. Each can make his own list."

One priority item on my list is deceptive management of our public business abroad, reflected in the adjoining report from Moscow. The writer of that letter, Jay Orear, Associate Professor of Physics at Cornell University, participated in the massive study of arms inspection that was published a few years ago by Columbia University.

Perhaps even more alarming, because it is taken far less seriously by most people, is the mess we have made of domestic public business. From the National Academy of Sciences report on pages 86-89, it is brutally plain that we would risk our very existence as a nation if we were to undertake grandiose expeditions to the Moon and the other planets before we relieved the strangulation of movement of our own people between their homes and their jobs down here below the clouds.

—John Lear,
Science Editor

Report of a Moscow Conference

On November 23, 1960 Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, Premier of the USSR, said "If a decision is taken on general and complete disarmament, a decision to destroy weapons, we will then consent to any kind of control." If taken literally, this statement would represent a most important breakthrough in our efforts to obtain disarmament with effective control. The implications and meaning of this Khrushchev statement were discussed in detail at the Sixth Pugwash Conference of Scientists held November 27 to December 5 in Moscow. We American participants were led to believe that the Soviet Union would accept any disarmament treaty the West would draft provided the treaty went all the way to general and complete disarmament. Further elaborations from some of the Soviet scientists revealed that they accepted the principle of putting an inspection system for detecting possible hidden weapons into operation at the beginning of the first stage of disarmament. There also was general agreement that an international police force or security system must be in successful operation by the time the disarmament is completed.

The Soviet scientists even endorsed some of the more detailed schemes of inspection presented by the Americans. One such scheme was a regional plan proposed by Professor Louis Sohn of Harvard. This plan makes use of the principle "You cut and I choose" which is so successful in solving disputes between children. According to Sohn's plan each major nation would divide itself into perhaps six regions of equal military strength and publish lists of military installations and plants in each region. We of the West would then choose which of the six regions in the Soviet Union must be disarmed first and vice versa. In the first stage the chosen regions would be opened to complete inspection and completely disarmed. The international police force would have to be in working order just before the sixth and final regions are disarmed.

After spending ten days in continuous frank discussions on these matters, I feel that most of these Soviet scientists, who are the highest ranking in their country, sincerely want disarmament and would now agree to any reasonable kind of inspection we would suggest as long as the inspection is associated with an explicit program leading to complete disarmament. They would like our disarmament proposals to contain definite time schedules for each stage of disarmament; otherwise they feel we are not explicitly committing ourselves to true disarmament. On the other hand, we Western participants feel that the initiation of each stage of disarmament should be contingent on the successful completion of the preceding stage.

It was generally recognized that the technical problems involved in disarmament are of such a revolutionary nature that the drafters of the treaty could not be expected to make accurate predictions in advance of just how quickly each stage could be executed. Certainly scientists should recognize the possibility that disarmament could fall behind in any pre-arranged and fast-paced schedule through no fault of either side.

We are not sooth-savers—we can only estimate probabilities of how long a given stage should take. Technically the treaty would be violated if the disarmament ever fell behind schedule. In the event that this would happen through no fault of either side, I would recommend some mechanism for providing three month extension periods to the treaty until the program was back on schedule. I feel that some arrangement of this sort might meet both the Soviet insistence on definite time commitments and our insistence on not taking the risks of more than one stage at a time.

Clearly, Mr. Khrushchev's statement and the clarifications of it obtained at the Pugwash conference have put our government on the spot. If we really want disarmament, we are now obliged to produce a detailed draft of a treaty. On the other hand, once we produce such a draft treaty, the Russians are then obliged to accept it.

To my knowledge, President-elect Kennedy has not yet attended to this most important piece of homework. If I were he I would already have people such as Professor Sohn of Harvard and Professor Jerome Wiesner of M.I.T., busily at work drafting such a sample treaty.

Not to draft such a treaty is admission to the world that the U.S. really doesn't want disarmament.

—Jay Orear

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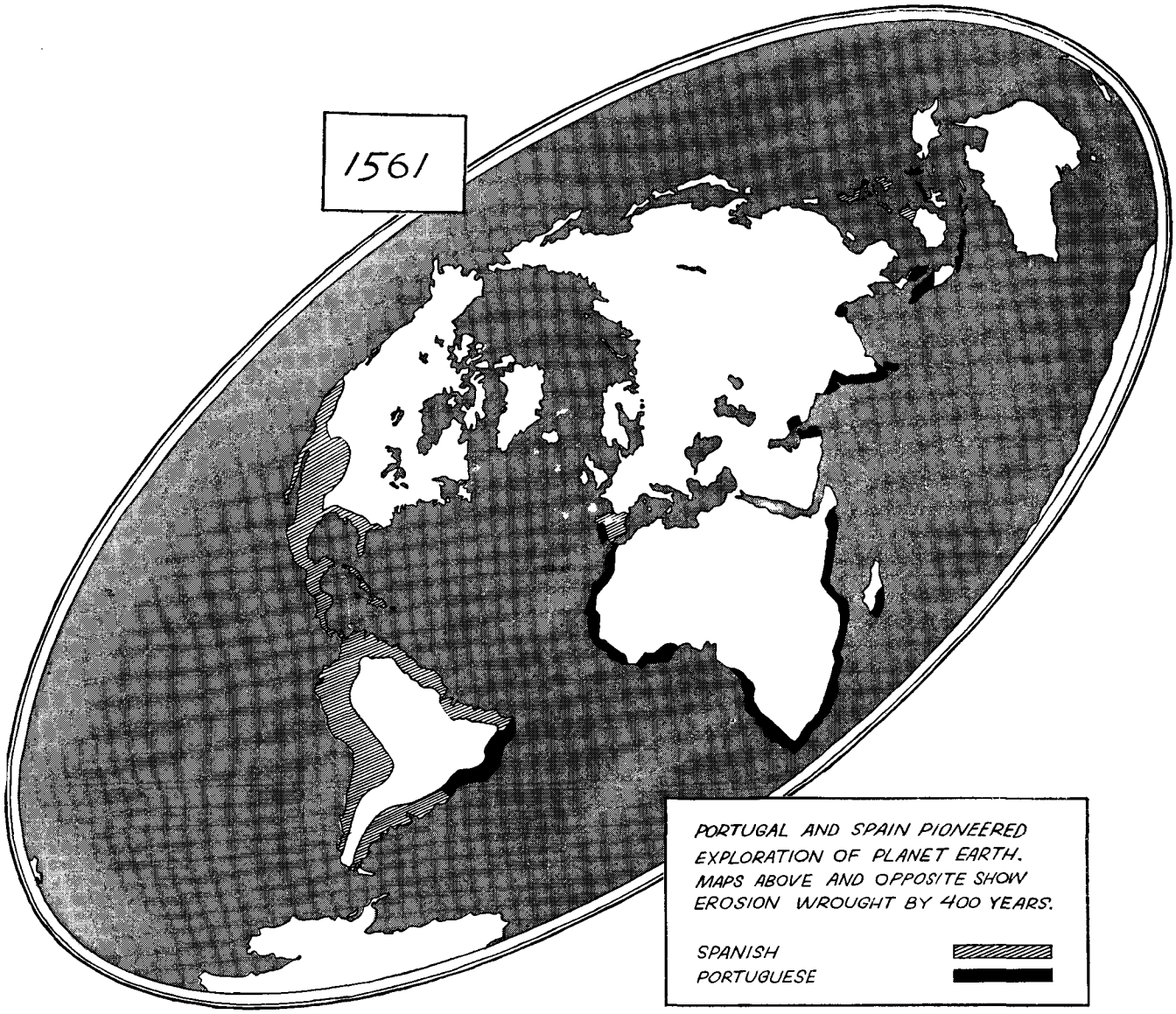
A LESSON IN THE HISTORY OF

Two Maps that Tell What Happened to Those


1561
PORTUGAL AND SPAIN PIONEERED EXPLORATION OF PLANET EARTH. MAPS ABOVE AND OPPOSITE SHOW EROSION WROUGHT BY 400 YEARS.
SPANISH
PORTUGUESE

SHORTLY after these words appear in print, a new Congress of the United States will assemble to hear a new President report on the State of the Union. Whatever words are chosen to express it, the report certainly will include a description of the economic recession that now pervades America. Already loud voices are being raised in anticipation, saying that the country must spend its way out of its momentary embarrassment in the most expensive manner conceivable: by sending men into interplanetary space, exploring first the Moon and then Earth's neighbor planets, and thus assuring the nation control of trade routes crossing the universe.

Now it is not true, in spite of one of the hardest worn cliches in the language, that history repeats itself. Human events rarely if ever recur in exactly detailed patterns. But parallels of sorts can be seen by anyone who looks thoughtfully back across time.

Just five and a half centuries ago, for example—in the year 1411—the tiny kingdom of Portugal was on the brink of bankruptcy. King John of Avon and his English-born Queen, Philippa of Lancaster, had been engaged in constant war for twenty-five years. An unexpected political change in enemy Spain brought precipitate peace. Thousands of soldiers, sailors, and shipyard workers lost their jobs.

There were no legitimate foes that the tiring King thought worth his trouble to fight. So the Queen invented one: Whichever people it was who stood between the Portugese fleet and the legendary land of Prester John, whose fabulous Abyssian kingdom was supposed to hold the key to the rich spice and silk trade of the Orient.

To conquer these unknown people, the Portugese crown needed money. To get it the Queen had to show the royal bankers in Florence good promise of whacking profits. Accordingly, a spy was dispatched to the famous Moorish market center of North Africa: the port city of Cueta. He disappeared. A second spy learned that the first spy had

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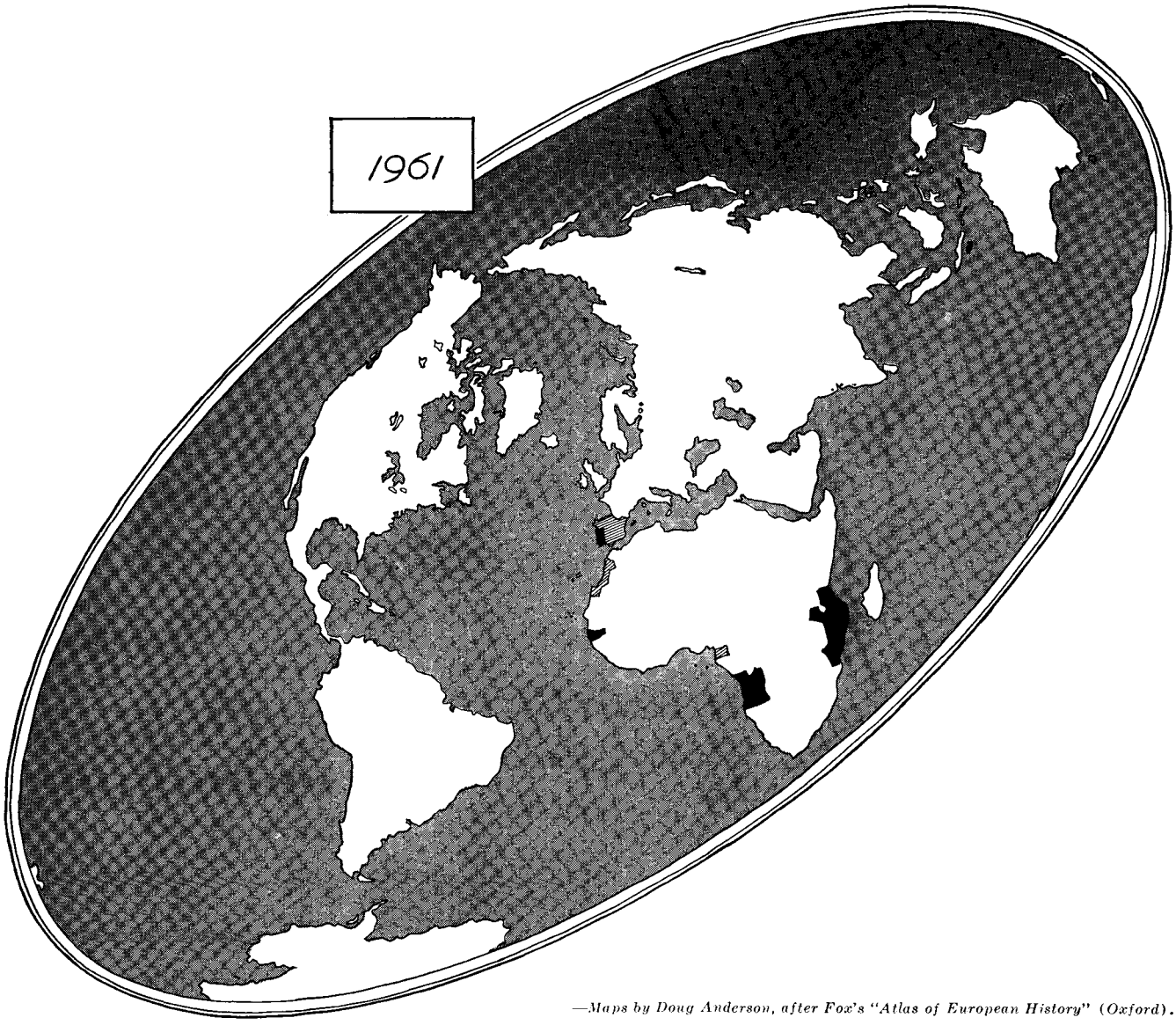
SPACE EXPLORATION

Who Got There First



—Maps by Doug Anderson, after Fox's "Atlas of European History" (Oxford).

been discovered and assassinated. This piece of violence was not surprising, for the second spy came home with a tale of having seen a caravan from Timbuktu—200 camels loaded with gold.

An expedition against Cueta was organized with the Pope's blessing, as a Christian crusade against the Moors. Cueta was taken. The Portugese mint was saved from ruin, and Earth's greatest age of discovery opened for Queen Philippa's favorite son, Prince Henry the Navigator.

Decades were spent thereafter in slow, extravagant exploration of the African coast—south, around the cape, and eastward to the Philippines. Gradually, the Portugese empire grew. Uncounted years of time and unnumbered wealth could have been saved if the empire-builders had heeded the astronomers, who from instruments and study knew not only the global shape but the approximate size of the Earth. In 1459, the year before Prince Henry's death, the Florentine geographer, Dr. Paolo Toscanelli dal Pozzo tried to argue the Prince's couriers into sailing west to reach the East.

But Toscanelli got nowhere (as his modern counterparts are getting nowhere now in their advocacy of thorough instrumented exploration of the solar system before men go groping among the planets in perpetuation of the Portugese groping along the shores of Africa) until 1492. Then one of Henry's merchant captains, a red-haired Genoese named Christopher Columbus, put the accumulated scientific knowledge of almost 2,000 years to use for Spain and encountered a New World.

The Spanish, unfortunately, were not prepared for the wealth this New World loosed upon them. The Spanish empire, unbelievably rich though it was, collapsed from monetary inflation. The home country was simply not organized industrially to filter the effects of incoming silver and gold down into the hands of the people.

How well organized internally is America today? For a disturbing answer, turn the page. ►

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THE RESEARCH FRONTIER

WHERE IS SCIENCE TAKING US? *Into the age of man-made moons, from which planet Earth is seen for the first time in the round. In this era the whole atmosphere is finally accepted for what it always has been, a continuous laboratory in which natural events can be studied in their natural interplay. The oceans likewise are being examined as bodies related not only to each other but to the air above them and to the planetary crust beneath. There is a "Mohole" project designed to penetrate the sea and drill from its bottom through Earth's mantle. Finally, the face of one of the continents —the North American—is being observed as the habitat of the most mobile people on the planet, and questions are being asked for the first time about the origins of the troubles those people have in getting freely about while their numbers*

THE concept of a "transportation system" is regarded as a device (a) for focusing attention on how transport functions in our society, undistracted by the relative posture of the available modes at any one point in time, and (b) for conceptualization of a highly involved activity that clearly requires improved understanding of its interrelationships.

We conceive the total transportation system of the nation to be the aggregate of plant, facilities, services, activities and institutional arrangements and policies, by means of which the movement of people and goods is accomplished. This concept of a transportation system does not imply central authority over all transport matters; nor does it imply that all transportation effort is to be integrated. On the contrary, the transportation system (or complex if one prefers) consists of a number of subsystems or parts which have some common objectives and functions, but which, it may be found, operate effectively with varying degrees of independence. Moreover, the transportation system functions within a setting of more inclusive systems (among which are the economic system, the legal system, the social system, and the political system), each of which may impose restraints and conditions. . . .

The complexity of the U. S. transport system is staggering. To the national rail, air, highway, water, and pipeline networks must be joined the resources provided for the urban movement of pedestrian, automobile, private truck, and public transit traffic. To the recorded totals of ton-miles and passenger-miles compiled for regulated public carriers must be added the even larger and still expanding totals estimated for private transport—the business aircraft, the small water craft, the company truck, the belt conveyor, the produce carrier, and especially the private automobile. In addition, there are the vast supplier industries and the material and human resources represented by the service industries that maintain and regulate the vehicles, highways, airways, and terminals. . . . It is estimated that this total effort represents an expenditure approaching $100 billion per year. It is estimated also that transportation consumes as much as forty-five per cent of our total expenditure for energy. Further, this vital function has a pervasive influence on essentially every major aspect of the nation's economy and on our patterns of individual and community life.

Yet . . . complete inventory, or even a comprehensive description, of the elements and resources of U. S. transportation does not now exist.

Present demands upon the transport system can be expected to increase tremendously if current predictions of growth in population and output are realized. Within the next two decades the population of metropolitan areas may rise to 125 million—as much as the entire U. S. population only two decades ago. Demands for freight transport in this period may rise by as much as a trillion ton-miles over present levels. . . . New materials and products will have to be moved. Traffic and commodity distribution patterns will change. Changes will take place in product composition and the product mix. For example, greater diversity to satisfy style and other minor variations in consumer demands is probable; the problem of small and individualized shipments, often overshadowed by gross tonnage data, will become larger. . . . New types and locations of industrial activity will affect service requirements. And importantly, increased productivity will encourage greater personal movement within cities, counties and among nations.

It appears doubtful that the anticipated growth can be achieved . . . [without] . . . clear understanding of the problems of the present. Many parts of our physical transportation plant are obsolete or poorly adapted to today's needs. The rush-hour traffic congestion of our cities is at the limits of tolerance. The accident problem on our highways is a national disgrace.

Every aspect of our national life—now and in the future —involves the coming together of people, the accessibility of resources, the assembly of materials, the delivery of products, and the availability of services. But transport improvements are too often conceived and provided in relative isolation. Each form of transport must make its own estimate of the situation, its own projections for the future, its own judgment as to how it will share in that future. Public policies of regulation and promotion are diverse, uneven, and uncoordinated. As one disturbing example, the problems of urban mobility are frequently separated from problems of community organization and development.

Similarly, the study of transportation is conducted haphazardly, on a relatively small scale, and rarely in terms of over-all problems of mobility. Even much of the research in new methods of transport generally is not the effort of transport operators, but rather is the product of the efforts of individual producers of hardware or the by-product of military development. Thus, the results of research are sporadic and often not directed at areas of need.

Then, too, there appears little communication between transport operators and agencies for research and education. The universities have developed a tendency to compartmentalize the subject matter of transportation and to stress certain aspects (regulatory policy, for example) over others of equal importance. Academic interest in transport planning and design is too often confined to individual segments of the transport complex. Courses of study emphasizing transportation are failing to attract numbers of students war-

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multiply. In one of the least advertised scientific meetings in years, students of transport gathered and argued through five weeks of late summer 1960 (August 1 to September 3) at Woods Hole, Massachusetts. According to the chairman of the proceedings, Harmer E. Davis, the undertaking was inspired "by . . . a growing conviction [within] . . . the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council . . . that the scientific community may have a further responsibility for contributing to a broader understanding of transportation."

In the belief that the National Academy's report of this symposium constitutes a major research document of the time, SR's Science Editor has excerpted extensively from it, combining the space normally accorded to Science in Books (for NAS will publish the report in three volumes) with the Research Frontier.

ranted by the importance of the field, partly because of competition of seemingly more glamorous or rewarding fields, but also because, on the whole, the transport industries have evidenced little demand for graduates with a background of study in the field of transportation.

There is an urgent need to study the organizational and administrative requirements of an effective transport system. For example, are the air route patterns designed to meet the traffic requirements, operating problems, and the financial demands of the jet age and beyond? Is the rail route pattern suited to the nation's commerce of today and the future? Are the arrangements for design and operation of the highway system geared to the mobility requirements of the future? Is urban highway development compatible with community values and aspirations? What may reasonably be done to provide for joint use of rights of way in congested areas? What are the economic and service potentials of combinations and mergers in the railway, trucking, and air transport fields? What possibilities could be expected from nationwide car-pooling and centralized billing, with what benefits? To what extent should cooperative action be encouraged through the further development and use of standardized containers for goods movement?

Problems of labor and management will be intensified with the introduction of new labor-saving devices. As we seek to enhance the general welfare of all through the benefits that could flow from technological change, thoughtful attention must be given to labor considerations in the transport field and to over-all employment opportunities.

The problems of data collection and collation are particularly acute. Currently, some kinds of data are abundant but are often incompatible and only rarely addressed to questions of importance for comprehensive understanding and planning in industry and government. Reliable statistics on the movement of people and goods by all modes, showing time trends, cause and effect relationships, and by length, nature and elapsed time of trip simply do not exist. There is little accurate cost-accounting by which true costs can be ascertained and analyzed with assurance. The lack of adequate information undermines the basis for intelligent decision, both in industry and in goverment.

All of these problems and deficiencies notwithstanding, the opportunity for effective solutions to our "transportation problem" is not lacking. The possibilities are greater than ever before. But our ability to adapt to new conditions will be severely taxed. Early obsolescence of plant and facilities (even of knowledge) will become an increasingly serious problem. The costs of needed research, of development of new transport techniques, of new investment in plant and equipment, all of which are required to meet the challenge of transport, will exceed anything we have experienced to date.

If we are to make a constructive start toward resolving present difficulties and securing advantage of the opportunities ahead, it would appear that a number of fresh approaches are required:

- Government policy needs to be aimed at providing an environment that can nurture a healthy, dynamic system, responsive to changing conditions and emerging technology.
- The transport industries need to be in a position to take advantage of scientific discovery and new methods, and to be apprized of the effects of new conditions that directly or indirectly affect them.
- Problems of urban mobility need to be viewed in relation to community planning and development.
- The chasm between the transport operators and the agencies for research and education needs to be bridged.
- A research program which can add to understanding and lead to the improvement of the composite transport function needs to be conceived, organized, programmed, and financially supported.

It was to this last point that the conference devoted much of its effort. A number of serious gaps in current information were identified; but, of course, many critical data needs cannot be uncovered without some notion of the direction of sustained and broadened research. The acquisition of such data will require an extensive, coordinated effort on the part of a large number and variety of data-collecting agencies, including Federal, State and local governments as well as non-profit and commercial groups and individuals. An analytical program of this magnitude must utilize the powerful modern tools and techniques which have been developed by the defense and communications industries, and it must, by its vigor and challenge, attract those from many fields whose wisdom, skills, and enthusiasm will be critical.

The charge is often heard that the transportation industry is "technologically backward." This has been made in spite of the rapid and occasionally dramatic developments in motive power and fuels, in powered flight, and in traffic control and navigational aids. Within a lifespan, maximum speeds of conventional carriers have increased up to tenfold and mechanized personal transportation, supported by a network of public highways and airways, has become available to virtually every citizen. An examination of transportation statistics and the investment they portray cannot fail to impress any observer with the growth, the vital role, and the enormous complexity of transportation

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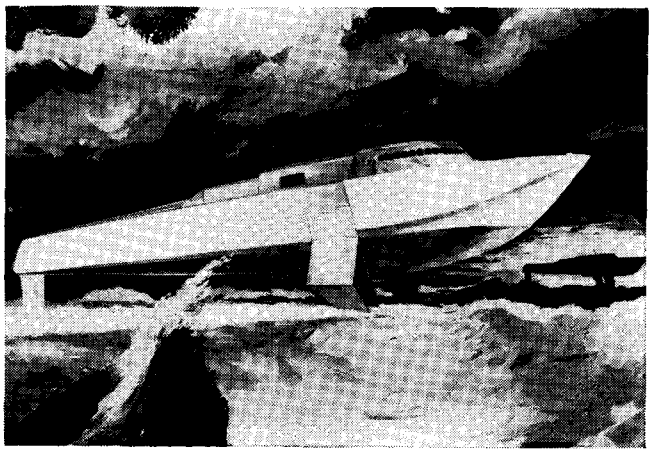
in the United States. But it cannot be denied that critical problems exist which must be met and solved if transportation is not to lose its role of a vital instrument for the support and promotion of economic growth and national welfare.

While it would appear that all forms and modes of transport could benefit by current technology and will be significantly affected by the developments which will result from current programs of research, their adoption is limited by considerations which are not exclusively, or in some cases even significantly, technological in nature.



—*Grumman.*

Hydrofoils are carrying short-run sea passengers.

Transportation generally represents a massive capital investment, much of it in relatively long-lived equipment which, in turn, must be compatible with many other elements of the system. The twenty-year-old ship, thirty-year-old rail car, forty-year-old terminal, and a highway system that includes fifty-year old components, discourage innovations having obsolescence cycles of a decade or less. This problem of technological obsolescence before the end of useful life is even beginning to be troublesome in the motor and aircraft industries.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to buy and utilize the newest and best, particularly when the period of amortization must be reduced to correspond to the rate of technical advance. The dimensions of this problem are further extended by the unfortunate fact that higher performance systems or units generally cost significantly more than those they would replace even though in terms of performance they may be more economical to operate.

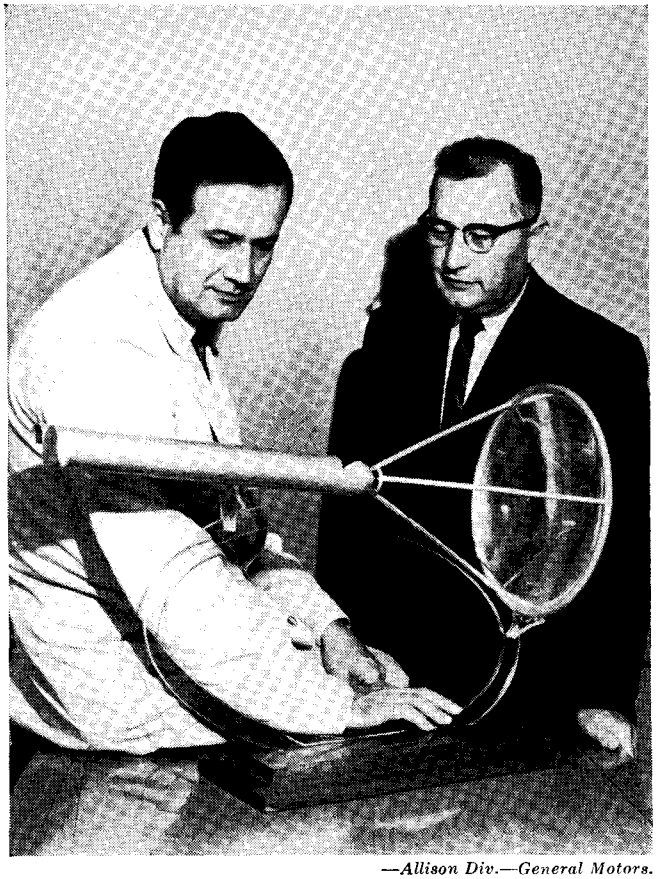
A third, and important, factor is a product of the very complexity and diversity of the network of transportation systems and the relative paucity of research and engineering effort within the various modes. There is a lack, with a few notable exceptions, of clear guidance or specification for technological innovation. An index of how critical this situation has become is provided by the decline of transportation engineering in the universities and in research and development laboratories. The problem is most serious in the case of the older modes but exists to some degree in all.

Finally, a significant impediment may stem from the inertia of political groups and regulatory bodies. Communities threatened with abandonment of service or construction of new highways or the close proximity of physically objectionable facilities with some justification may act to prevent change. Historic patterns of governmental policies may deny or retard organizational and marketing reorientations prerequisite to the adoption of new technology and patterns of operation.

There are now in existence, if not in operation, components, instruments and techniques which could materially improve present transportation capabilities. In the incubation stage there are even more, some of which could modify the present concept of transport operations. And results are emerging from research whose implications are as yet unclear, but whose over-all effect on movement and communications may be profound.

If we are willing, we as a nation are without question able to develop suitable technology, and the equally important energy resources to meet all of our conceivable future transportation needs. Moreover, basic and developmental research in the fields of environmental conditions, motive power, fuels, structure, materials, communications, as well as control, data-handling, and analytical tools can continue to provide even wider capabilities than are now envisioned. Within the range of possibilities, some developments or innovations seem certain, others seem less so, but the sum can produce major advances in the efficiency and suitability of the transportation system.

While the use of all forms of energy has increased three per cent per year in this country during the past fifty years, use of energy specifically for transportation has increased five per cent each year in the same period. Even this moderate rate of increase amounts to an explosive total increase in the consumption of energy resources. The demand for energy becomes still more significant as industrial development throughout the rest of the world accelerates. Certainly the implications for petroleum-dependent transportation are



—*Allison Div.—General Motors.*

Stirling engine bottles solar heat to drive its piston.

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a matter of major concern which can be relieved, but not removed, by more skilled use of other fossil fuel reserves.

Atomic energy has been used to drive military submarines, and a nuclear-powered merchant ship, the N. S. SAVANNAH, has been launched. Steam locomotive drive has been almost completely replaced by the diesel electric on railways in the United States. Rapid developments are now taking place in connection with gas turbines, which may result in an increasing application of this prime mover.

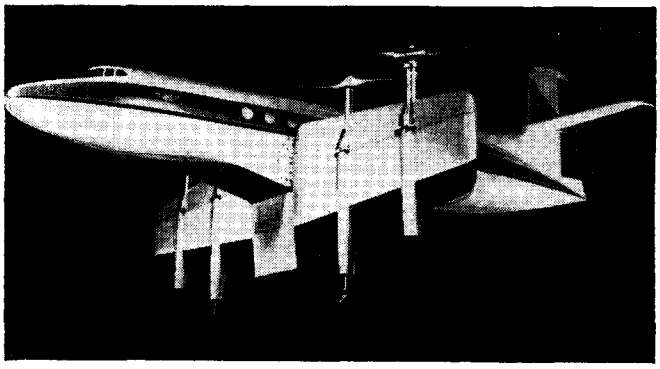
There is promise in the development of electrically powered motor cars and light trucks. The total energy now used by all motor cars and trucks in the United States is approximately equal to that of the electrical energy now furnished by central stations. Thus, if it were possible to put all of the motor transportation on central-station power by means of secondary storage in batteries or dielectric storage devices, the total electric power sold would be virtually doubled. It would, moreover, be a particularly economical load, because it could be largely confined to off-peak periods with night-time charging of the batteries—thereby possibly reducing the rates for all users. Perhaps as important to the national welfare, greater use of electric power systems could reduce smog and atmospheric pollution in densely populated areas.

Several factors make the electric car more practical than formerly. There has been a rapid development and acceptance of the light compact car. More efficient control systems and motors than were formerly available have been developed. Many cars are not operated more than forty or fifty miles per day and are run at moderate speeds and thus have quite moderate power and energy storage requirements. There has been a steady improvement in the life, maintenance, cost, and capability of storage batteries since electric cars were first tried at the turn of the century. A technical breakthrough has been made through solid-state electronics in the control and charging devices for such vehicles. In short, their future is hopeful.

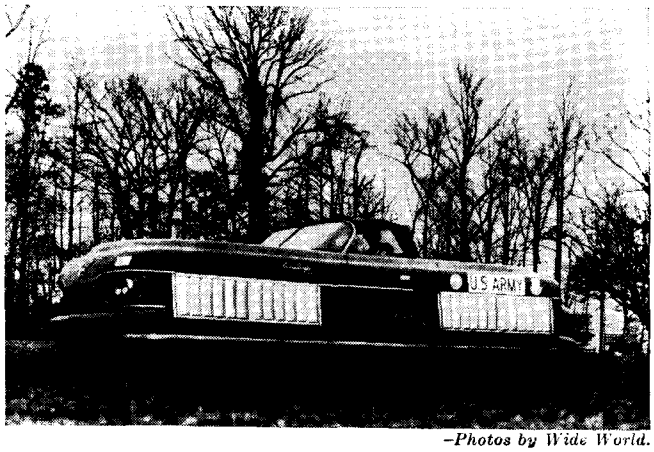
In air transportation, the helicopter has been limited in its capability by available engine designs. However, new gas turbines are being produced which have high reliability, good fuel economy, and a weight of about one-third pound per horsepower. A twin installation now being made on a bus-type helicopter should permit performance and reliability never before attained, and should go a long way toward developing the further use of this machine for short hauls and for transfers between airports and cities. It and its successors may make possible a unique type of goods transportation in underdeveloped areas as well as the aerial transportation of heavy prefabricated structures.

On the horizon for civilian and military use are VTOL (Vertical Take-Off and Landing) and STOL (Short Take-Off and Landing) aircraft which combine advantages of the helicopter and the fixed-wing aircraft. These vehicles will minimize demands for long-runway airports and should play an important role in extending the ability of air transport to serve short and intermediate length service.

Advanced design and research in power plants provides a wealth of opportunity for speculation. The Stirling-cycle heat engine, which operates at high thermal efficiency with a wide range of fuels, could replace present reciprocating engine designs in a wide variety of sizes and applications in the not distant future. Somewhat further in the future, magnetohydrodynamic phenomena, which utilize the conductive properties of a gas at very high temperature, may provide a key to the development of power by controlled fusion or permit the efficient generation of electric power by pumping hot gas through a stationary magnetic field.



Vertical take-off planes promise smaller airports.



—Photos by Wide World.

Tomorrow's autos will float cross-country.

The introduction of unusual ship types for special applications offers much promise for the future. Submarines, for instance, have possible interest for the commercial transport of oil from new Alaskan fields to northern Europe via the polar ice cap. Hydrofoils are already in use as short-run passenger-carrying vehicles capable of high speed in moderately rough water. Although disadvantages involving weight and fuel consumption preclude the widespread use of hydrofoils for very large ships, they may become useful in special situations.

Ground-effect vehicles are a more recent concept than hydrofoils. An important characteristic of these vehicles, which are supported by low pressure air, is that they are potentially amphibious. They can travel over relatively rough terrain or over water. For cross-country trips they might even move on unpaved, grass-covered "roads" at moderate speeds. However, since they become more efficient with smooth flat surfaces, these vehicles may well find major application in urban transit and modified rail vehicles.

In other aspects of land transport, there is equal if not greater promise. Automatic and crewless railway and subway trains are an imminent development. Automatically controlled highway vehicles are already in the test stage [indeed, a short stretch of highway exists for their experimental operation] and will someday permit greater utilization of highways at higher speeds and with increased safety.

The next twenty years promise a pace of discovery and innovation unknown to the past but which we must find ways to utilize effectively in the furtherance of our individual well being and our national strength and aspirations.

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LETTERS TO THE SCIENCE EDITOR

ON EXPLORING PEACE

SR HAS SCORED ANOTHER pioneering effort in "Peace: Science's Next Great Exploration." If past experience holds true to form, we can wait until 1963 for the mass magazines to get the message.

C. W. GRIFFIN.

Denville, N. J.

THANK YOU, John Lear, for making it possible for me to say on my Christmas cards, with a sincerity not held since 1939: "Peace on earth, good will towards men." I shall include on all my cards, in reference to 12/10/60 *SR*/Research: "Please read it all."

CATHERINE BOWKER.

Milwaukee, Wisc.

I HAVE JUST READ the section on peace research. . . . You have put together material of first importance for your readers. I congratulate you.

The Committee on Research for Peace, of which I am chairman and Arthur Larson is vice-chairman, began a year ago to carry out a survey of research needed in the peace field. We have published two reports on the technical problems of arms control and economic adjustments to disarmament. We are going to hold a conference in Washington on January 7-8 to review the research program in collaboration with staff members of Congressional committees, key people in the Defense and State Departments, and Congressmen interested in the issue.

Congratulations again.

HAROLD TAYLOR,
Committee on Research for Peace

New York, N. Y.

I HAVE just finished reading your good series "Exploration of Peace" in the December 10th issue. While I am very glad to see your interest in publicizing the present crisis, I am, however, left with the feeling that if we have to attain peace (or perhaps better, prevent a nuclear war) by such complication of studies as your several articles suggest, our fate is going to catch up with us before we get fairly started. If we are going to stave off a nuclear war, we must simplify procedures rather than complicate them.

IRVING F. LAUCKS.

Healdsburg, Calif.

ENVISIONING THE CESSATION of hostilities, frigid or torrid, as a commendable objective, the employment of scientific method in the pursuit of this objective would contribute immensely to the ultimate attainment of the objective. Assuming this approach to be based on the mathematical concept of order, classification of forces tending to disrupt peace into hostility would be required as well as classification of those forces which tend to the cessation of hostilities. The vectors when properly weighed would give a result indicative of the direction to be taken. Obviously, the number of factors involved, variable and invariable, are tremendous. This should not, must not, act as a deterrent to the pursuit of the objective. The seemingly insurmountable cataloguing of stars does not deter the astronomer, from which one may take heart.

ARTHUR O. VOIGHT.

St. Louis, Mo.

I HAD THOUGHT that the Gaither report was named after H. Rowan Gaither. Your "Exploration of Peace" study calls him J. Rowan Gaither. Which is correct?

JOHN ROBERTS.

Carlisle, Pa.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Mr. Gaither's first initial is H.*

SHOULDN'T your peace exploration report have included some mention of the economic stagnation that might be occasioned by cessation of arms manufacture?

WILL JONATHAN.

New York, N. Y.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Yes, particularly because many scientists well acquainted with the problem do not believe that controlled disarmament would stall the economy. They believe disarmament would require not less but greater expenditure, at least during the early years. And they see no reason why that transition period could not be used by industry and government to make wise and prosperous adjustment.*

ONE QUESTION not discussed in *SR*'s examination of the roads to peace was: Do arms moratoria surrender the initiative in world affairs to unprincipled aggressors?

ANNE OLDS.

Chicago, Ill.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *At least several members of President Eisenhower's Science Advisory Committee believe that arms moratoria favor defense, not offense. Their reasoning is that any attacker in this nuclear age knows in advance that he gambles his own survival on his own first blows. Would he base so great a risk on weapons that have been standing around untested? Hardly. The defender, on the other hand, would run such risks because he must retaliate or succumb.*

I SHOULD like to express my gratitude for the superb *SR*/Research section on The Exploration of Peace. It seems to me probably the most stimulating and heartening thing I have read since that first explosion of The Bomb which woke us all to a realization of the frightful potentialities we have created.

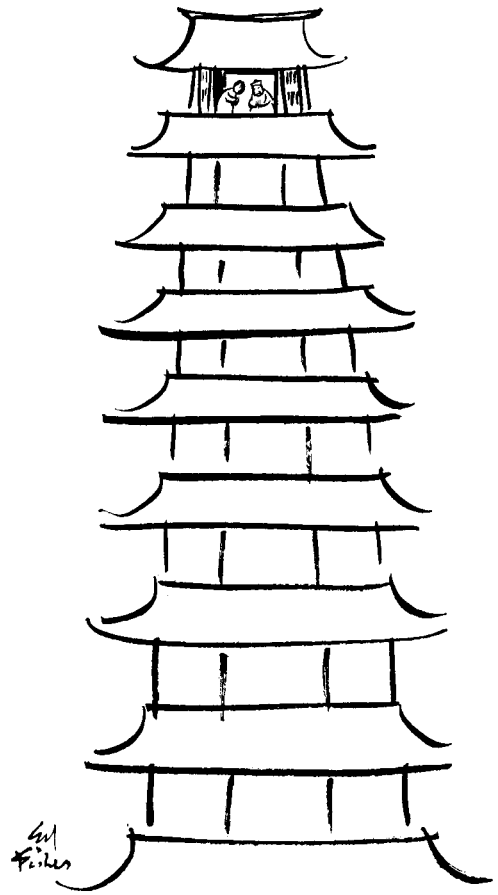
PRUDENCE R. MYER.

New Orleans, La.

MAY I express my respect and appreciation for the series of articles on Peace.

DONALD REIN.

Memphis, Tenn.



"It's time to build another level. *This* one's got termites, too."

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PERSONALITY PORTRAIT—LVIII

"NEW MAN" IN WASHINGTON FOR THE SOCIAL SCIENTISTS

Dr. Henry W. Riecken, Pioneer in Opinion Polling: Chief of NSF's New Division of Behavior Study

—National Science Foundation

SINCE the end of the second World War, we have quietly been creating a new sub-culture on the scientific slope of C. P. Snow's "cultural divide": the scientist-turned-civil-servant. Lacking a system of national control of the universities and corporate structures that contribute to basic research, we have instead created grants-in-aid, contracts and fellowship support to many local and relatively autonomous centers to supply our crucial demands for scientific knowledge.

To manage, coordinate, and modulate the often precarious and sensitive relations between the federal government as the source and the universities as the recipients of tax money, the scientists in the universities deal with opposite scientific numbers on the staffs of all federal agencies maintaining extra-mural research programs. The justly famous agricultural experiment stations throughout the country have the longest record in this cooperative endeavor, and consequently have much to teach others about continuity of operation and value of sharing responsibility for the salaries as well as the laboratory equipment of participating scientists.

It is in this setting that we must view the recent appointment of Dr. Harry W. Riecken as Assistant Director of the National Science Foundation and chief of the new NSF Division of Social Sciences. For "Hank" Riecken grew up, scientifically speaking, in the Department of Agriculture. His experiences under its aegis give his associates cause to hope that he may be able somehow to translate the essence of rural research administration to the more intricate relationships involved in study of human behavior.

The task must be undertaken against opposing weights peculiar to our society. We have grown accustomed to value the "hardware" sciences quickly and highly because they produce the technology for controlling our environment and the weapons for our defense. We count on the "life" sciences to bring disease under control and fend off the "Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse." The social and behavioral sciences we regard with much more ambivalence. Some would say that these research disciplines *may* produce a technology of human relations, but others feel they *may* destroy our time-tested ways of organizing a society. Some believe the social sciences merely reflect, in incomprehensible jargon, what we in our wisdom already know; others say the word "scientific" does not apply in the ordinary usage of the term.

In the Congressional testimony of the 1940's from which emerged the act establishing the National Science Foundation, social science seemed too easily equated with "socialism" and alien social change. Similarly, in later hearings revolving around the tax exemptions of philanthropic foundations which had traditionally been interested in behavioral problems, the social sciences were, to say the least, viewed with alarm. Only by exerting persistence and patience over the last fifteen years (see *SR*/Research for February 2, 1956, and February 1, 1958) have social science practitioners gradually gained the support of various federal agencies, scientific consultants and advisory groups.

Dr. Riecken's own career exemplifies the role and development of the "new man" in administration and coordination of our scientific enterprise. He came out of the Bay Ridge neighborhood of Brooklyn with Polytech Prep schooling tempered by curiosity about human strengths and weaknesses stirred by his father's work among the blind. He took his BA in Harvard in 1939, his MA in sociology at the University of Connecticut in 1941, then entered government as a social science research analysis for the Department of Agriculture.

War's grip then was tightening on the land, and the agents of a democratic people had a desperate need to know how much control the people would willingly if reluctantly accept. Could food be rationed without provoking civil disobedience? Could prices be fixed with popular consent? Back in the 1930's, when Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal was revolutionizing the life of the farmer, Dr. Rensis Likert had pioneered opinion sampling in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and had developed techniques F.D.R. found to mirror faithfully the attitudes of the rural electorate. Under pressure of the war, other agencies of government—the Treasury, the Office of Price Administration, the War Production Board—called upon Likert's program surveys unit for guidance. Between 1941 and 1943, "Hank" Riecken was loaned to the unit repeatedly as it searched for answers to questions like: "What are reasonable productive goals for this or that?" and "How can wage earners be encouraged to buy and keep war bonds?"

From 1943 to 1945, Riecken served in what later was to become the United States Air Force. A training period in personnel psychology was followed by a period of perfecting aptitude tests for combat air crewmen. Still later he was assigned to an evaluation research detachment which moved from one Air Force headquarters to another in Italy, France, and England, comparing the test predictions with actual performance in battle.

AFTER leaving the military, Riecken spent another year with the Department of Agriculture (this time surveying farm communities in terms of their opportunities for enterprising newcomers) before returning to Harvard to complete his work for the Ph.D. in social psychology. He remained at Harvard as lecturer and research assistant in social psychology until 1954. Thereafter

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the University of Minnesota appointed him to its faculty, first as assistant professor and then as professor of sociology and also as a senior member of the University's Laboratory for Research in Social Relations.

While at Minnesota, his various research studies (centering in small group interplay, that confirmed among other things that the loudest talker—not necessarily the clearest thinker—usually wins an argument among peers: a fact that superiors in any hierarchy would be wise to note) were in part supported by grants from the Carnegie Corporation, the Office of Naval Research, and the Ford Foundation. Thus he knew, before he entered government, the problems of the academic scientists whose research needs are supported by external agencies.

WHAT enticed him away from research into science administration? Having been among his professional associates at Minnesota, I can confidently say that this was his conscience.

For some time before he took leave from Minnesota to join the NSF staff, the private foundations appeared to be abandoning basic research in social science and to be putting their chips instead on applications of social science findings to current living problems such as those which now plague Africa. Within NSF, social psychologist Harry Alpert had been struggling for five years to take up the slack. In that time he had progressed from Study Director for Social Science to the slightly more prestigious position of Program Director for Social Science Research. To outsiders, the change was hardly noticeable; yet acceptance of the social sciences had grown to the point where a project in psychology or anthropology could stand on its own feet instead of having to be carried along subsidiary to related studies in physical or biological science. And now that Alpert was about to quit the government for a just reward at the University of Oregon, his telephoned appeal to Riecken to fill the hole in NSF sounded like much more than a compliment—it sounded like a call to duty.

The creation of the new Division of Social Sciences in NSF in December 1960 is evidence enough of Riecken's effectiveness during the two prior years. How did he do it? Asking him is futile. He gives all the credit to the social scientists who proposed worthwhile experiments and to the advisory boards that approved support of the experimenters. Some of the kudos do belong to those people: to the archeologists who have been making remarkable discoveries in the pre-history of the Middle East and of Yucatan, to the economists who have been refining the measure of minor fluctuations in the business cycle, to the mathematicians who through analysis of logical structure of language are mapping the nervous system that enables us to speak. But it is not to be forgotten that these people and their work together reflect an image of "Hank" Riecken and his achievements.

"Hank" has been, above all, a firm man. He has discouraged exaggerated claims for the benefits of social science research. He has resisted those who would have beaten the drums in Congress. He has, on the other hand, refused to retreat under the sting of scorn. He has pressed legitimate advantage whenever he has seen it. And he has explained the importance of social science in human values understandable to all.

In the quieter days of academic life, this pleasant-mannered giant (six feet, two inches; 180 pounds) was an unnecesarily competent squash player and golfer, to the frustration of his smaller (I, for instance, am five feet, eight inches tall) and less well coordinated colleagues. In the strenuous bureaucratic life in Washington, his recreation presently involves riding herd on three active and attractive children: Mary Sue, 15; Gilson, 12; Annie, 4.

To the special entrepreneurial role that he now plays between science and the people, Riecken brings many skills. He speaks the technical and statistical language of several scientific disciplines. Within NSF, he represents the social scientist to scientists from other fields. Unlike the rewards of the active research worker or the local research administrator who can see new knowledge take shape under his efforts, his rewards are remote. But without the scientist-turned-civil-servant, whose dedication he typifies, our civilization would slowly but surely part at the seams.

—JOHN G. DARLEY.

A Salute to National Science Foundation's Dr. Alan Waterman

The entire contents of *SR*/Research for February 2, 1957 were devoted to a discussion of the National Science Foundation's proper role in establishing and guiding national science policy. On February 1, 1958, the full space of another *SR*/Research section was given over to the problem. This time the focus fell directly on the social sciences. The above Personality Portrait is a confirmation of our hopes. We congratulate Dr. Alan Waterman, NSF director, and NSF's governing board, on their courage in resolving a controversial issue.

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(Continued on page 94)

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PERSONALS

(Continued from page 93)

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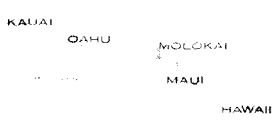

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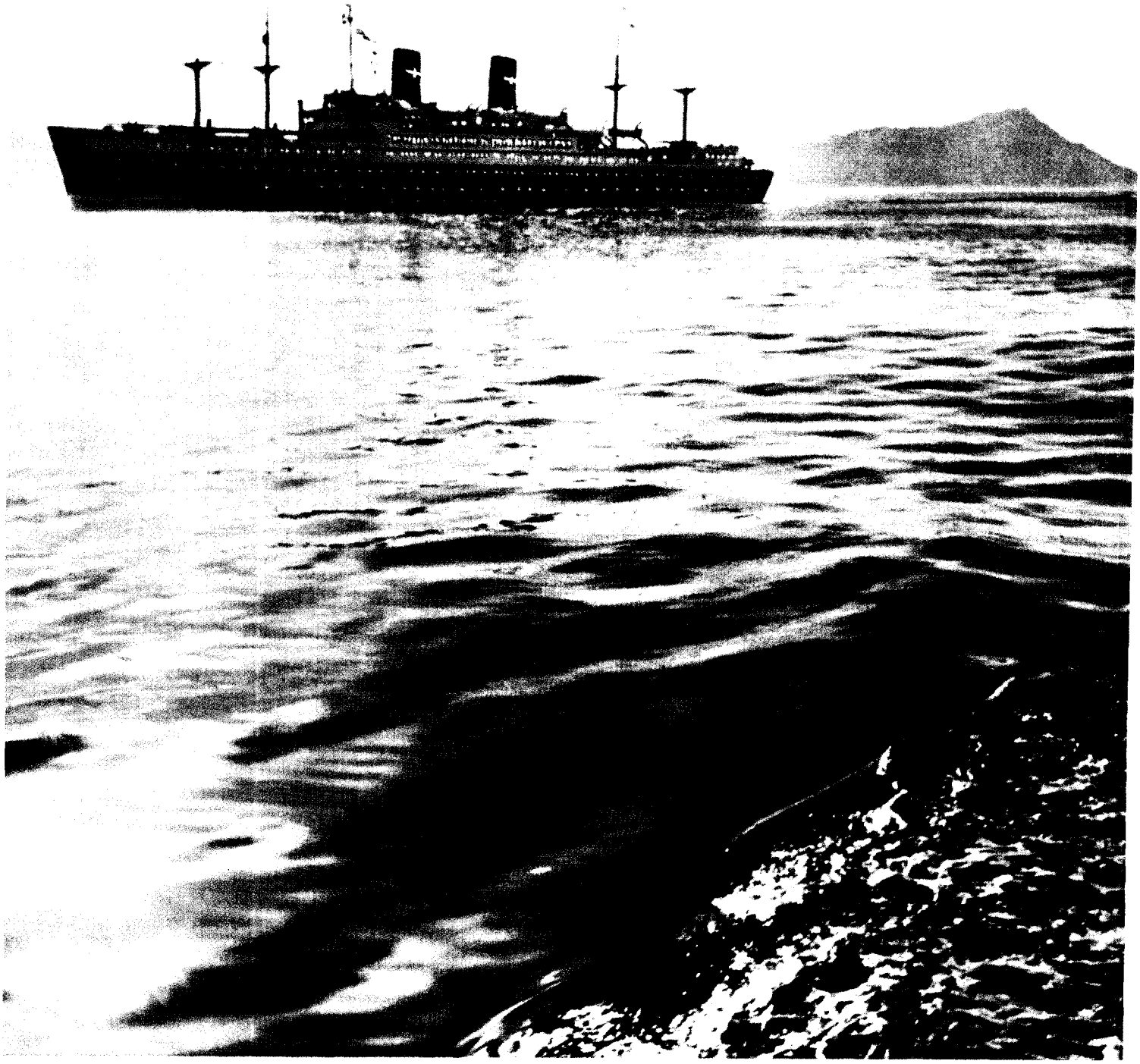

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